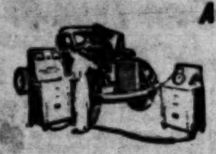

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THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1956

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DIANA

MARGINAL COLUMN

By YEHUDA LEIB

AT an intramural ceremony held at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot yesterday as part of the Weizmann Memorial functions Mr. Louis Lipsky was formally inducted as an Honorary Fellow of the Institute "in recognition of the luminous gifts he has brought to the service of Zionism and Israel over the course of half a century and more — "unswerving disciple of Chaim Weizmann, sharer of his vision, inspirer of the Louis Lipsky Exchange Fellowships for the enrichment of Science in Israel through the Weizmann Institute." Among the distinguished men of science who hold Honorary Fellowships of the famed Rehovot institution are Patrick Blackett, Niels Bohr, Ernst B. Chain, Linus C. Pauling, and Sir Robert Robinson — all of them Nobel Prize laureates. The distinction has also been extended to distinguished figures in public life in their own countries, as General David Sarnoff and Mr. Adlai Stevenson, M. Pierre Mendes-France, Mr. Israel M. Sieff and Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff.

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THE name of Lipsky is closely linked with that of Chaim Weizmann in the annals of Zionist history. Throughout a lifetime of dedicated activity, Mr. Lipsky was closer, perhaps, to the late President than any other person in the United States, bound to him not only by ties of shared beliefs but also by adherence to the ways and means through which, both believed, this ideology should be given practical meaning and substance. In coming to Israel at this time to do homage to his great friend, at the Fourth Anniversary of his passing, the American Zionist leader brought with him, in his spiritual baggage, as it were, the whole of their common Zionist experience, first in the rank and file of the Movement under Herzl's aegis, and then at the helm of affairs — to make it part of the National Commemoration of the First President.

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A visit to Israel by Mr. Louis Lipsky is always a significant event. It acquired added significance this time not only because of the critical days through which this country is passing but because of another simple landmark in Mr. Lipsky's own life — his attainment of the age of "gevurot," his 80th birthday, which occurs at the end of this month. For most of those 80 years, he has been a towering figure on the American Zionist scene. The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, said of him at the Weizmann Memorial Assembly in Rehovot on Sunday afternoon, that to men and women of all parties and groupings within the Zionist Movement in America he has been a source from which they drew their Zionist strength from their childhood onwards. In present-day world Zionism there is no greater nor more venerated "elder statesman."

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MR. Lipsky is leaving for the United States today with his wife and son, reinvigorated by the experiences of the last two weeks. He is going back, as was observed by the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, at a reception in the visitor's honour, "as an emissary of Israel's greatest moment in contemporary history." He is taking back with him a vivid impression of the spirit of the people of Israel, their fortitude and their determination to seek peace with honour in a region of the world where the arts of peace were first consecrated as articles of religious faith.

Jerusalem, November 13.

Afro-Asian Parley On Middle East Unlikely

NEW DELHI, Monday (Reuter). — A communique issued after the first meeting today of the Prime Ministers of four of the five Colombo powers said that the participants discussed the international situations, "especially in West Asia and Hungary."

The Premiers — Mr. Solomon Bandaranaike of Ceylon, Mr. Ali Sastroamidjoje of Indonesia, U Ba Sue of Burma and their host, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru of India — will meet again tomorrow.

Indonesia, whose request brought the Colombo powers together, with the exception of Pakistan, has suggested that they should prepare the way for a conference of the 29 Afro-Asian nations to discuss the Middle East crisis. But India's view is that the U.N. is trying to find a solution to the problem and the Afro-Asian countries are already cooperating there. Burma and Ceylon believe that such a conference is impossible at the present time.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Pakistan Prime Minister, has declared that he would not attend the meeting because he does not see the point of it.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced in Karachi that Mr. Suhrawardy is to make a flying visit to Iraq, Turkey and Saudi Arabia for talks on the Middle East.

Nagy Takes Refuge In Yugoslav Embassy

BUDAPEST, Monday (Reuter).—Mr. Imre Nagy, Titoist head of the former Hungarian Governme.. has taken refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy here, Western reporters in Budapest said today.

In a pooled dispatch the correspondents of Reuter, U.P. and A.P. said Western reporters were turned away today from the Embassy where Mr. Nagy and a number of other members of his Government have taken refuge.

Another report, quoting well-informed sources in Budapest, said a delegation of 12 Soviet leaders, believed to include First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan and possibly Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, are negotiating here with Hungarian Government chiefs in a bid to end the country's anti-Soviet revolt, usually well-informed sources said today.

The Soviet delegation and the Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr. Janos Kadar, were believed to be trying to persuade the ousted Titoist Premier, Mr. Imre Nagy, to join the Kadar Government in the hope that they would thus gain popular support and persuade people to return to work.

The delegation is also believed to include Mr. Mikhail Suslov, a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee under Mr. Khrushchev.

Meanwhile, Budapest Radio indicated that border patrols might be tightened to prevent the flow of refugees over the Austro-Hungarian border as another estimated 2,000 men, women and children passed through the darkness by way of lonely lanes and fields into Austria today.

Moving in the opposite direction was a second Red Cross convoy of about 40 vehicles with 120 tons of food and medical supplies.

Budapest Radio, which again appealed to the population to return to work, also broadcast a government order confiscating all grain stocks which must be delivered to "state commissions for public supplies."

Reports reaching Vienna today from usually reliable sources in Budapest said the Russian Command had apologized for the looting of the Egyptian Legation there by Russian soldiers early last week.

A report from Prague today said telephone communications between Czechoslovakia and Hungary were restored tonight for the first time in almost three weeks.

(Last Week — Page 2)

U.K. Denies French Ask Aid in Algeria

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Britain has received no request from the French Government for assistance in its campaign against the rebels in Algeria, a Government spokesman told the Commons today.

Meanwhile, large forces of French troops backed by aircraft killed 15 Algerian insurgents in a series of engagements yesterday west of Bone. They also captured large quantities of rifles and automatic weapons, ammunition and grenades.

Gomulka Flying To Soviet Union

WARSAW, Monday. — Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Polish Communist leader, is expected to fly to Moscow on Thursday for further talks with the Soviet party chief, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, it was learned in Warsaw today.

It is understood Gomulka will be accompanied by Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz and Mr. Edward Ochab, the former party chief. Mr. Gomulka said recently that "the alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union is in the most vital interests of both countries."

Bomber Sabotaged In Nicosia Airport

NICOSIA, Monday. — Bomb fragments have been found in a sabotaged Royal Air Force Hunter jet fighter at Nicosia Airport.

Officials are mystified by the fact that the aircraft was standing at a heavily guarded dispersal point when it suddenly burst into flames. The admission by the R.A.F. that the Hunter was sabotaged does not necessarily mean that the E.O.K.A. underground organization was responsible.

Meanwhile, one British soldier was killed and four wounded today when extremists ambushed three military trucks on a mountain road in south-west Cyprus. Yesterday, a British soldier in civilian clothes was shot and killed in the main street of Limassol while driving with his wife.

In Nicosia, authorities imposed a week-end night curfew for all Greek Cypriots under 27 to prevent incidents when the streets are crowded with people. *(UP, Reuter)*

Voroshilov Greets Saudi Monarch

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). — Marshal K. Voroshilov, Chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, yesterday sent a telegram to King Saud on the occasion of Saudi Arabia's national day, TASS reported.

After expressing the good wishes of the Soviet people for Saudi Arabia, the telegram said. "Taking advantage of the occasion, I wish to express my conviction that at this threatening hour of aggression by colonial powers against Egypt the Arab peoples, like other peace-loving peoples of the world, will spare no efforts to put an end to aggression and restore peace and security in the Middle East."

SAUD'S GIFT TO EGYPT

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — King Saud of Saudi Arabia today presented Egypt with a cheque for LE200,000 to be used towards rebuilding Port Said and to help the families of those who died, Cairo Radio said.

John Claims He Was Drugged

KARLSRUHE, Monday.—The former West German security chief, Otto John, testified at his treason trial today that he was drugged and delivered to East Germany against his will.

He told the court that a Berlin physician, Dr. Wolfgang Wohlgemuth, put knockout drops in his coffee and drove him across the border on the night of July 20, 1954. He woke up 24 hours later in the hands of three Russian officers.

John said his first reaction was to "cause trouble," but he soon realised he would have to put up passive resistance against the Soviets.

"I refused food and cigarettes. I said absolutely nothing to them," he testified. Finally, he said, he realised he would have to pretend to go along with the Russians.

Dr. Wohlgemuth has been offered immunity from prosecution if he will come to Karlsruhe to testify. The Government contends John accompanied him voluntarily to East Berlin.

John returned to West Germany 17 months after his alleged flight to the East.

The 60 witnesses to be called include Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, head of the former Imperial House of Hohenzollern, Dr. Hans Globke, State-Secretary to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, and Dr. Dr. Lotte Multhapt, the Chancellor's daughter.

The prosecutor alleged in the indictment that John while in East Germany made public the fact that West Germany and France had concluded a secret agreement on cooperation of their intelligence service.

John told how he had fled from Germany after the abortive plot against Hitler on July 20 and returned to Germany after the war. He said he had talks in Madrid and Lisbon in 1944 with Britons and Americans to find out possibilities of making peace.

"A Frenchman in Madrid told me the Western allies would make no efforts to reach Berlin before the Russians. He said the Germans needed punishment and the Western Allies would leave it to the Russians," John said.

"I sent an urgent message to Stauffenberg (Count Claus von Stauffenberg, the colonel who placed the bomb in Hitler's headquarters in 1944) in Berlin telling him something must be done quickly. On July 19, I returned to Berlin and the next day the attempt was made on Hitler's life.

"In the next few days it became clear to me that the Nazis were executing the participants of the plot, and on July 24 I flew to Madrid."

Later John said he had never given intelligence information to any non-German power. He had had contacts with "resistance groups from left to right, but not with Communists."

He denied having started the action against Dr. Werner Naumann, former State Secretary in the Nazi Propaganda Ministry, and his friends who were arrested by the British in 1953 on suspicion of having plotted a Nazi revival.

"In fact, I advised against it, because I wanted to watch the group further," he said.

When the Court President asked John, because of his pallor, if he felt unable to go on, John replied, "I shall not collapse. My health does not matter any longer. If anyone knew how I suffered physically when I was in the Soviet zone, I am sure I would not have been looked up like an animal since my return."

Iraq Cautions Arab Leaders On 'Volunteers'

BAGHDAD, Monday.— A responsible Iraqi spokesman warned "senior officials" in all Arab countries today against the dangers of sheltering Russian experts and "volunteers."

He said NATO might consider the arrival of Russians in Arab countries, "and particularly in Syria," as a provocative act that could lead to world war.

The spokesman was commenting on rumours that Soviet experts and "volunteer" soldiers already have arrived in Arab countries. His warning was broadcast over Baghdad Radio.

The Iraqi spokesman said "All sincere leaders" in the Arab countries must consider it their paramount duty "to do their utmost to banish the shadow of war from their countries and avoid the causes likely to provoke such a war.

"We urge senior officials and those who engage in national affairs to avoid being implicated in actions which only harm their countries," the spokesman said. "Otherwise these countries will fall easy prey in the hands of one or other of the two contesting blocs."

Meanwhile, the French Embassy here burned its secret files and documents last night following Iraq's severance of diplomatic relations with France. *(UP, Reuter)*

50,000 'VOLUNTEERS' APPLY IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Ambassador said here today that more than 50,000 volunteers for service in Egypt had come forward in Russia in the past week.

None had so far reached Cairo, Mohammed el Rouny told correspondents at a diplomatic reception.

China yesterday began the registration of "military, medical, engineering, transport and other volunteer personnel to go to Egypt to support the Egyptian struggle."

A Peking Radio broadcast here said that a special committee to "support Egyptian resistance to aggression" established registration centres and agencies for collecting supplies to support Egypt. Earlier broadcasts said more than 250,000 Chinese were ready to go to Egypt.

"The meeting also decided to extend the nation-wide campaign to support Egyptian resistance to aggression," the radio said.

Reports from Kabul say the Premier of Afghanistan has promised Egypt to send volunteers and assistance to help check the Anglo-French aggression. The promise was made in response to an appeal for help from the Egyptian Ambassador in the Afghan capital. *(UP, Reuter)*

U.N. Admits Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (UP). — The U.N. General Assembly today voted unanimously to admit Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia to membership in the U.N., raising to 79 the number of members.

Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand was elected President of the 11th Assembly, receiving all 75 of the votes cast.

Russia failed to challenge Nationalist China's right to a seat, apparently relying on an Indian demand, tabled earlier, for a debate on the recognition of the Peking regime.

The Assembly adjourned at 21.19 G.M.T., and then reconvened immediately as a series of "main committees" for the election of committee chairmen.

State Of Emergency Confirmed by Sudan

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). —A Sudanese Embassy spokesman confirmed in London today that a state of emergency had been declared in the Sudan following the Israel attack in Sinai.

U.S. Aims at Full Settlement In Middle East

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The Washington correspondent of "The New York Times," Mr. James Reston, said today that the U.S. capital was still "incredulous at the British and French resort to war in Egypt, and profoundly disturbed about the prospects of the Soviet Union's rising influence along the waterways and pipelines of the Middle East."

"The two immediate tasks, as seen from here, are to establish a rescue truce under the United Nations in Egypt and to begin thinking about a permanent political and economic settlement in the Middle East."

Mr. Reston said in Washington "it is felt that London and Paris regard the U.S. as the big, powerful, idealistic but somewhat naive partner who does not quite understand the facts of life, but who would go along even when in disagreement if Britain and France take a strong line and get in trouble.

"These recent developments have also removed another illusion. This is that the different approaches here and on the other side of the Atlantic toward British and French interests in the former colonial areas of the world can be overcome by the dramatic action that confronts Washington with a *fait accompli*.

"Washington is not going to co-operate on that basis — if it is not invited to be in on the take-offs, it does not want to be in the crash landing.

"The Government feels that the alliance will have to be rebuilt on the assumption that there are some questions in some areas of the world where Washington's vital interests are not always precisely the same as those of London and Paris," Mr. Reston added.

Knowland Calls For Speedy Withdrawal

WASHINGTON, Monday (UP). — The Senate Republican leader, Mr. William Knowland, said last night that he would recommend U.N. sanctions against Britain, France and Israel if they fail to withdraw their forces from Egypt speedily in accordance with the U.N. resolutions.

Sen. Knowland is a member of the U.S. delegation to the regular U.N. General Assembly session which opened today.

Appearing on television, the California Senator called on the three nations to stop "dilly-dallying unless they want to set off a third world war." He thought that economic and punitive sanctions which the U.S. could take unilaterally would be "sufficient' to induce the British, French and Israel forces to withdraw from Egypt. If that failed, the three should be expelled from the U.N., he added.

The Senator said that the Eisenhower Administration is taking all "honourable means" to keep the U.S. out of war, but "the Kremlin should not mistake the temper of the American people — we won't run if a fight is forced upon us."

IKE SEES DULLES

WASHINGTON, Monday (UP) — President Eisenhower conferred briefly with Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles at Walter Reed Hospital today.

Mr. Dulles is recuperating from cancer surgery which he underwent 10 days ago.

Arab Leaders Meet in Beirut

The conference of Arab kings and presidents was formally opened in Beirut yesterday by the Lebanese President, Camille Chamoun, according to ANA. Present were Kings Hussein, Feisal and Saud and the Presidents of Syria and the Lebanon. The conference is to last three days.

Egypt is represented by her Ambassador in Beirut, Abdul Halim Ghaleb, who read to the heads of state a personal message of greetings from Abdul Nasser.

Dayan Signs Unrwa Aid Accord

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency has agreed, upon Israel's request, to continue to assist the refugees in the Gaza Strip.

An agreement to this effect was announced last night by the Foreign Ministry, which disclosed an exchange of letters between Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan and the U.N.R.W.A. Director, Mr. Harry Labouisse. Negotiations on the agreement were carried on last week in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

The accord was in the nature of a temporary arrangement which would provide the immediate essentials for carrying on relief work to the refugees. Freedom of movement consistent with military security was guaranteed to U.N. personnel.

The conditions provided by Israel for the refugees themselves were more liberal than under Egyptian control.

Customs duties have been waived for the refugees, as for the U.N. staff.

Rav-Aluf Dayan in a letter to Mr. Labouisse ensured the security of the personnel, installations and property of U.N.R.W.A., and recognized the rights of the personnel to the immunities guaranteed all U.N. staff.

A liaison office will probably be established in Jerusalem. It will have direct radio communication with U.N.R.W.A. Headquarters in Beirut. Communications between the Field Office in the Gaza Strip and the liaison office would be subject to security considerations.

It was provided that supplementary agreements, including one on financial matters, would be concluded as they are necessary.

U.N. Force Moves into Egypt Today; U.N. Chief Also Going

Cairo Announces Terms

Egypt will permit the international police force to remain in the Suez Canal Zone only so long as there are British and French forces there, the Egyptian Public Information Officer, Colonel Abdul Kader Hatem, declared last night over Cairo Radio. Then the U.N. forces will move to the Israel-Egyptian Demarcation Line.

The presence of the force, including those units to be stationed along the Armistice lines with Israel, was likewise dependent on Egyptian consent, and they would have to withdraw immediately once consent terminated, he pointed out.

In addition, Egypt retained the right to veto the participation of any country in the force, and to fix the points at which the force would be stationed.

The spokesman said Egypt had "conditionally accepted the stationing of U.N. forces in Egypt" after receiving from the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, "all the necessary guarantees that her acceptance will not infringe on Egypt's sovereignty."

Colonel Hatem went on to say that Egyptian experts of the Suez Canal Authority estimated that it would take a minimum of four months to reopen the Canal to traffic. (Earlier report Page 2.)

Cairo Radio also said Major-General E. L. M. Burns, who returned to Jerusalem yesterday afternoon after talks with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi and Lieutenant-Colonel Salah Gohar, chief of the Palestine Affairs Department of the War Ministry, told Egypt that the U.N. force will not be responsible for restoring navigation in the Suez Canal.

In Jerusalem last night, Gen. Burns was not available for comment on his talks in Cairo. The Jerusalem Post was informed, however, that some of the Cairo radio report "appeared to be premature."

Composition to be 'Balanced'

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The U.N. Secretary-General Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, said today that the first contingent of the international police force would leave for Egypt tomorrow, and that he would also go to Cairo tomorrow.

He told reporters the Egyptian Government has agreed "on the arrival in Egypt of the U.N. force."

Contingents began moving on Saturday to a staging post near Naples pending Egyptian agreement to their admission to the Canal area.

Mr. Hammarskjold plans to stay in Egypt two days and be back in New York on Sunday. He said the travel plans of Major-General E. L. M. Burns, U.N. Commander-in-Chief, were being revised to enable a conference between them before Gen. Burns went to New York for consultations at U.N. Headquarters. (Gen. Burns, who returned to Jerusalem from Cairo last night, is leaving for Rome today to meet Mr. Hammarskjold. Gen. Burns took five former U.N. Truce Supervision Organization Military Observers with him when he flew to Cairo from Jerusalem in the morning.)

Mr. Hammarskjold was asked if he was going to Cairo to "clarify for Abdul Nasser the function and purposes of the emergency forces." In reply he noted this was the first time "a truly international force" had been set up and he was anxious to see there were "no unnecessary loose ends"

"For that reason I am going there not as an expression of any kind of uncertainties or difficulties or the need of explanations, but simply to see to it that it gets the start it deserves and sets the precedent the United Nations needs," Mr. Hammarskjold added.

Advanced Stage

He said discussions with the Egyptians were i.. "a very advanced stage" on where the international force contingents would be stationed.

Mr. Hammarskjold said he planned no consultation with British, French and Israel leaders on the withdrawal of their forces from Egypt.

"That is staff work which is under the authority of General Burns," he said, "and not within the scope of my trip."

The Secretary-General also declined to state whether agreement had been reached on where the first contingent of the U.N. force would be stationed.

No contribution of troops from any country had been refused, but there would be "practical considerations coming into play," he said.

Since the force had to be a balanced composition, there must be selection so as to arrive at such a balance with both reasonable limits and reasonable representation. Some 20 countries so far had come forward with offers, the Secretary-General added.

Indonesia today offered troops for the police force.

Other countries that have offered to contribute to the police force are New Zealand, Canada, Columbia, Denmark, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Finland, Ceylon, India, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Burma, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Iran.

On Hungary, Mr. Hammarskjold said that if U.N. investigators had been accepted by Hungary and begun their work, he would stop on his way back from Cairo to consult with them. "This may be done outside Hungary, or it may be done inside Hungary," he said, adding that he would not spend much time on that task at the present.

U.K. to Hand Over Canal Zone—Lloyd

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — On his arrival here today to lead the British delegation at the U.N. Assembly, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, said Britain "wants to cooperate in every way in the withdrawal of our troops and we are ready to hand over to the U.N. forces our responsibilities.

"We believe the action which we took, although misunderstood and misrepresented has saved a very much worse conflagration."

Soviet Penetration

Asked if he thought the Russians were serious about bringing Soviet forces into the Suez area if the Anglo-French-Israel forces did not withdraw, Mr. Lloyd said: "I do not know, but I do know the Soviet penetration of that area is very much greater than anyone has ever known."

In answer to another question, he said, "time will prove" whether the Anglo-French action, instead of weakening Abdul Nasser, had strengthened him.

Mr. Lloyd said the authorization of the U.N. police force was a "step forward in securing rule of law. We shall get the United Nations equipped with some teeth."

Israel Reiterates Plan to Withdraw

The Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated yesterday Israel's intention of adhering to its decision to withdraw its forces from Egypt. The withdrawal will take place upon the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connnection with the international force," the spokesman stated.

Meir Leaving For New York Today

Foreign Minister Golda Meir is scheduled to leave today for New York, where she will head Israel's delegation to the regular meeting of the U.N. General Assembly. At a meeting of the Mapai Knesset group yesterday, attended by Cabinet members, Mrs. Meir reviewed the political-security situation.

Death Penalty Asked For Treason; Life Terms for Spies

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, yesterday presented to the Knesset a bill which would increase the maximum penalty for espionage from the present 14 years to life imprisonment and which would fix the maximum punishment for treason as death. The official title of the bill is an Amendment to the Punishment Laws (Treason and Espionage).

Mr. Rosen said that the Attorney-General, in committee, would give details of the espionage trials which have taken place so far, "and the number of which, to our regret, has been quite large."

The bill will not only make possible more severe punishment for espionage and treason, but will replace Mandatory Ordinances which do not meet the needs of a sovereign nation.

Section 7 of the bill, which was criticised by several speakers in the debate, declares that the death penalty may be imposed only if the crime was committed and sentence handed down at a time when military hostilities are being conducted by Israel or against it.

Three Crimes Listed

The death penalty may be imposed for the following three crimes: (1) for knowingly performing an act to bring about Israel's ceasing to be a sovereign state or that any territory is taken from her control; (2) for knowingly performing an act to bring about military action against Israel; and (3) for furnishing information to the enemy or aiding him in some other way or for forbidding Israel to make war in order to aid the enemy in its war.

Life imprisonment may be imposed for: (1) furnishing the enemy with information liable to benefit him, if there was intent to harm the security of the state; and (2) furnishing, receiving, preparing, keeping, gathering or writing down secret information with the intention of harming the security of the state — and 15 years if the information was not secret.

The punishment for attempting to perform any of the crimes set forth in the bill, or for conspiring to perform them, or for concealing the fact that they were performed, is more severe than is ordinarily the case.

Duress No Excuse

Nor will the excuse that these crimes were done under duress serve to free the accused from criminal responsibility, although they may be a reason for mitigating sentence.

On the other hand, what would otherwise be considered a crime will not be so considered if it was done with sincere intent to correct by legal means.

With one exception, speakers in the debate (which will be continued today) were in favour of the broad outlines of the bill, although there were many suggestions for more severity here or more leniency there, and insistence on more precise definitions of many of the terms used.

The exception was Mrs. Emma Talmi (Mapam), who was opposed to the death penalty under any circumstances, arguing that this was no deterrent to crime. In general, she said, it was not clear from the bill where legitimate, democratic debate ended and where treason began.

Otherwise there was general agreement that Section 7 was too lenient. Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) said that since it restricted Ichilov (General Zionist) ed the imposition of the death penalty to times of military hostilities, *fedayeen* could not be executed. Mr. M. Argov (Mapai) said that no one could say whether we were in the midst of hostilities or not. In any event, if the treason was committed in wartime and discovered only afterwards, why shouldn't capital punishment be imposed. Mr. felt that if the treason was committed before hostilities broke out, it was no less dangerous and should be punished no less severely.

On the other hand, a number of speakers objected to Section 23 which provides: "A judge is entitled, at the request of the Attorney General, to order the detention of a person suspected of a crime under this law, for such period as shall be fixed or extended from time to time." This permitted life imprisonment without a trial, Mr. Ichilov said.

Both Mr. E. Rimalt (General Zionist) and Mr. D. Bar-Rav-Hay (Mapai) felt that Section 14 was too loosely worded. This section provides for five years in prison for anyone who knowingly spreads information likely to undermine morale. "Likely" should be changed to "in order to," since intent was important here, they said.

Egypt Prisoners Find Food In Hospitals Too Plain

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL, Monday. — Afti Ahmed Afiti, who should have had an operation in Egypt, will probably have it here — owing to having been taken prisoner at El Arish. Second Lieutenant Afiti, an English teacher from Shobra, went to Cairo hospital to be operated on for gall stones, but he was so frightened that he ran away before the operation. In August he was called to the reserves and fell prisoner after walking four days from Gaza.

Afiti is one of many wounded Egyptian prisoners receiving the best of care at an Israel hospital. They receive exactly the same treatment and conditions as wounded Israelis, including cake after lunch and milk with their breakfast. The prisoners interviewed by *The Jerusalem Post* were satisfied with the food. One said, "It is good, but not spicy enough."

The prisoners get ten cigarettes a day, but no matches. For a light they either call a nurse or pass a lit cigarette from one bed to another. One officer noted "I am used to 'Players', and your cigarettes make me cough."

The small number of wounded officers demanded better conditions than their men, until it was explained to them that in Israel, wounded of all ranks receive identical treatment. The officers also attempted to insist on accommodation in separate rooms, but lack of space made this impossible. (According to the Geneva Convention, wounded P.o.W.s are entitled to the same conditions as soldiers of the country by whose forces they were captured.)

Apart from the officers, who mostly speak some English, very few of the PoW's are literate. Those who can read complained bitterly at the lack of reading material, but the hospital administrator said that in a few days Arabic books and newspapers would be supplied to them.

Knives and forks are provided for officers only, as the others are not used to cutlery. Although offered toothpaste, many prisoners clean their teeth with soap, as they had never seen toothpaste before.

The wounded had very little idea of their army's defeat in Sinai. The officers — all young and junior in rank —admitted "we were taken by surprise when the fighting started." They had all trained for three years at the Cairo Military College, where they had learned a little Hebrew.

"We thought we were going to be killed when we were captured," said one Infantry lieutenant. There are several *fedayeen* among the patients, but all the men vigorously denied knowledge of such gangs.

Some of the serious cases arrived with crude amputations which had already turned gangrenous. Israel field hospitals had treated urgent cases before sending them to the wards. Convalescent prisoners who do not require much medical care are resting in the airy bedrooms of a house nearby. Meals are brought to them from a civilian institution.

The most talkative prisoner here was the commander of a mortar unit decimated at Rafah. "I was training Palestine refugees to use mortars," he said frankly in the English learnt at a Cairo Mission School. "I earned LE24 monthly — a moderate wage. My men got LE4 plus their rations."

Asked about Soviet equipment in his unit, he said that Russian technicians were helping them in Cairo but not in the field. All the officers continually referred to "Jewish planes" or "Jewish soldiers," carefully avoiding use of the word "Israel."

2 News Photographers Killed in Suez Zone

PARIS, Monday (Reuter). — An American and a French photographer were killed by Egyptian fire near Kantara, Suez Canal Zone, yesterday when they went into no-man's-land, French Defence Ministry officials announced today.

They identified the men as David Seymour of the U.S. photo agency "Magnum" and Jean Roy of "Paris Match."

Paratroopers holding advanced British positions south of Port Said said that the jeep carrying the pair drove towards Egyptian positions along the Canal road and railway. The paratroopers said that several hundred rounds were fired at the jeep by Egyptian troops and it swerved and plunged into the Sweetwater canal alongside the road.

British Losses In Egypt: 17 Dead

NICOSIA, Monday (Reuter). —An Allied communique issued here tonight gave the following breakdown of British casualties in operations in Egypt up to November 13: "Army — two officers and 13 other ranks killed, nine officers and 87 other ranks wounded, none missing.

"Royal Navy — one officer killed, none wounded or missing.

"R.A.F. — one officer killed, none wounded or missing.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday conferred with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir. He also received Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. M. Carmel, Minister of Transport.

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Dr. Lincoln Hale, Director of U.S.O.M. in Israel, and his deputy, Mr. Joseph Cowles, were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Vice-President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. Evenari yesterday.

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Gabriel Zeitoun, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Zeitoun, of Nazareth, is among 39 new students awarded scholarships at Pomona College, Claremont, California, for the year 1956-57. Mr. Zeitoun has won a Clara S. Ratekin Scholarship to Pomona, where he will major in psychology.

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MARRIAGE

MURAD — REJWAN

The marriage took place yesterday, November 12, 1956, of Nissim Rejwan, of *The Jerusalem Post's* Editorial Staff, to Rahel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Murad of Jerusalem.

Asian Socialists Re-elect Burman

BOMBAY, Monday. — The Asian Socialist Conference has unanimously supported the right of the people of Goa to freedom and integration with the Indian union and condemned Portuguese repressive measures on the island.

Earlier, the Conference had called for the admission of Japan and Communist China to the U.N. and the ousting of Nationalist China. Opposing the admission of Communist China were the delegates of Hong Kong and Vietnam.

The Conference also asked for international disarmament and a ban on the manufacture and experiments of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

Premier U Ba Swe of Burma was elected to a second term as Chairman of the Conference. Wijano of Indonesia was chosen Vice-Chairman.

Meanwhile, Jayprakash Narayan, Praja Socialist Party leader, criticized Indian Prime Minister Nehru for his failure to speak out as strongly about Hungary as he did about the events in Egypt. Narayan was addressing a meeting convened by the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom to condemn Anglo-French aggression in Egypt and Russian intervention in Hungary. *(Reuter, UP)*

Where to go

— JERUSALEM —

• Exhibitions: —

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and Drawings by Jakob Lowe. 2) Paintings by Dan Hoffner. 3) "Maskit" Works, Artists House, 10-1, 3-4.

1) Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. 2) French Painters of the 20th Century. 3) Iranian Ceramics, 3,000 B.C.—1500 A.D. (in honour of UNESCO International Museum Week and of Bezalel's 50th Anniversary). 4) Paintings by Antcher of Paris. Exhibit of the Month: Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1308 A.D. (708 A.H.). Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.

Paintings and Sculptures by Alice Arbel. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-1, 3-6.

• Tours: —

Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4253, 4077.

• Recorded Music: —

Presented by Yehoed Dostrovsky. Beit Ha'am, 8 p.m.

• Lectures: —

Mr. B. Jaffe, Chapters in the History of Zionism. Beit Ha'am, 7 p.m.

Mr. Y. Rivlin, "Jerusalem at the time of the Pharisees." Beit Ha'am, 7.30 p.m.

M. Sefer, "Conduct of Parents During the Emergency." David Yellin School, 8 p.m.

• Photography Club: —

Menora Club, Beit Hakabtain, 7.30 p.m.

— TEL AVIV —

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music, Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• Exhibitions: —

S.O.A. House (10 a.m.-8 p.m.) 9.30 p.m. and daily — American Silk Screen Printing; Thomas Moore (Sculptor) Photographs.

1) Watercolours and Drawings by Ludwig Schwerin. 2) Oil Paintings and Gouaches by Mina Elsselman. Museum, 10-1 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Films: —

S.O.A. House, 8 p.m. — Newsreel and "Life in a Metropolis."

• Theatre: —

Ohel, "It's Never Too Late," 8. Habimah, "I Like Mike," 8.

— HAIFA —

• Exhibitions: —

Paintings by Portmart. Periodically exhibit: colour woodcut by Jacob Pins. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

— RAMAT GAN —

• Theatre: —

Ha-Bo-Mi, "The Poisson Canna." Rama, 8 p.m.

Ice Parade, Stadium, 8.30 & 9.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post November 13, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting As High Court of Justice

Before Justices Goitein, Landau and Berinson

Wadia Marina, Petitioner, v. Haifa Town Planning Council, Respondent (H.C. 62/56).

Lawful Demolition Is No Punishment

The High Court discharging an order *nisi* granted to the petitioner on May 9, 1956, calling on the respondents to show cause why they should not refrain from demolishing the petitioner's construction in Hasadot Street, Haifa.

In August 1950, the petitioner was found guilty by a Haifa Municipal Court of building a room and kitchen without a building permit. He was fined IL8 and the local Town Planning Council was ordered to demolish the construction. He did not appeal against this decision.

Five years passed, and the Town Planning Council had still not executed the order. Then, in October 1955, the petitioner received a letter to the effect that the construction was about to be demolished and that he had until April 1956 to find alternative accommodation. The petitioner appealed to the High Court for an order nisi against the Council on the grounds that the demolition order could not be executed after so long a lapse of time during which changes had taken place in the status quo.

An order nisi was granted. In the respondents' reply to the order, they revealed that in October 1951 they had sent the petitioner a warning notice of their intention to demolish the construction. On November 1, 1951, the Mayor of Haifa had received a letter from the petitioner, accompanied by a letter of recommendation from Archbishop Hakim, asking him to grant an extension of time until the petitioner should find alternative accommodation. The Mayor replied that the Municipality had agreed to postpone the demolition until May, 1952. This postponement was later extended to October 1953.

No further steps were taken by the Town Planning Council until October 1955, when their final letter was sent to the petitioner, the reason for this finality being, apparently, the fact that the area in which the construction is situated had been acquired by the Development Authority for a housing project.

On the Return Day, Mr. Tahorniak appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Solomon for the respondent.

Judgment

The Judgment of the Supreme Court was delivered by Justice Landau who first set out the facts of the case in full, expressing his doubts as to the veracity of the petitioner's denials of a letter, accompanied by a letter of recommendation from Archbishop Hakim, sent by him to the Mayor.

The Justice then dealt with Mr. Tahorniak's argument that the period of limitation for executing the demolition had expired in accordance with section 480 of the Ottoman Law of Criminal Procedure, which prescribed a period of limitation of five years for the enforcement of punishment meted out for misdemeanour.

French Doctrine

This argument had been based on the contention that demolition is a punishment in accordance with section 12 of the same law, which defines punishment as being, *inter alia*, the special confiscation of things created by the perpetrator of the offence. But this argument was fallacious, as a study of the French law of Criminal Procedure, on which the Ottoman law was based, would show. From the relevant sections in the French law, and from French legal authorities it must be concluded that there was no basis for regarding all confiscation as a punitive measure. Furthermore, even if a demolition order could be regarded as pseudo-confiscation, it is clearly a measure for preserving safety, health and public order — which measures, even though confiscatory, are not regarded by French law as punitive.

The conclusion that a demolition order is not a form of punishment, the Justice continued, though based on French law, is in absolute keeping with a previous decision of the High Court (P.D. 4/492) in which it was held that an order of this nature is not a punishment for the purposes of a general pardon.

There is, said Justice Landau, no provision in any of our laws providing for a period of limitation for demolition orders, and Mr. Tahorniak's suggestion that the five-year limit of the Ottoman law should be adopted as the nearest approach to a solution of this problem was unacceptable, since the laws of limitation are the product of statutory law, and the courts cannot make statutory law. If a study of the law had necessitated the essential conclusion that demolition orders should not remain extant to eternity, then it is possible that the court would have sought some analogy to the nearest possible law in order to find some measure of limitation. But no such necessity exists.

"Laches" and "Estoppel"

As to the argument that the respondent is barred from executing the demolition because of the lapse of time and the change for the worse in the petitioner's circumstances because of this lapse, Justice Landau pointed out that Mr. Tahorniak had confused two arguments, which though very close in content are nevertheless not identical:— that of laches and that of estoppel. In the case of laches, the doctrine as practised in civil law is not applicable to the present case, since even though the competent authority might have been guilty of carelessness and neglect in carrying out the order, this was not the only element concerned, the public good being also concerned in the matter. In addition, it often happened — as apparently had happened in the present case — that the competent authority is in no great hurry to carry out a demolition order in consideration for the individual aggrieved by such an order.

As to estoppel, it was most doubtful whether the respondents could be divested of their responsibilities, which were imposed on them by the law merely because of their behaviour. But even if one went so far as to treat the respondent's status like a private individual, even then, in accordance with the ordinary rules of estoppel by behaviour, their behaviour had not been such as to bar them from executing the demolition order, as there was sufficient basis, from the evidence, for concluding that the respondents had in no way, by their behaviour, indicated their intention of not executing the order eventually.

In conclusion, Justice Landau dismissed the argument that the respondents were barred from carrying out the order as the Municipality had collected rates and taxes on the premises, holding that these rates were due from an occupier, and the question as to whether the occupier occupied the premises by right or not was not one for the Municipality.

Order *nisi* discharged with IL50 costs.

Judgment given on October 31, 1956.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Congo Crossing.
EDEN: Bedevilled.
EDISON: Blood Alley.
ORGIL: Hill 24 Does Not Answer.
ORION: Jubal.
ORNA: D-Day the Sixth of June, 2nd week. At 3.30: Dan and Sandia.
RON: "Sheytan."
STUDIO: Come Back, Little Sheba.
TEL OR: "Le Feu dans le Peau," 4th week.
ZION HALL: Run for Cover.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: Oasis, 2nd week.
ARMON DAVID: Hobson's Choice.
CHEN: The Court Jester, 8th week.
EDEN: A Cigarette and a Glass, 4th week.
ESTHER: Trial, 3rd week.
HOGRABI: The Lieutenant Wore Skirts, 6th week.
OPHIR: The Eddy Duchin Story, 3rd week.
MIGDALOR: The Fire Bird.
ORION: Rebel Without a Cause, 6th week.
SHDEROTH: Call 3455, 2nd week.
TAMAR: Modern Times, 6th week. Matinees also, continuous from 9.45 a.m. (last show at 3.45 p.m.).
TCHELETH: My Sister Eileen, 2nd week.
YARON: Susan Slept Here.
ZAMIR: "Cuore Ingrato," 9th week.

HAIFA

ARMON: "Les Hiros Sont Fatigues".
EN DOR: Atoll K.
ORLY: On the Waterfront.
MORIAH: Annie Get Your Gun.
MAY: Miracle in the Rain.
ORION: The Conqueror, 3rd week.
ATZMON: Beau Brummell, 2nd week.
PEER: The Benny Goodman Story.
GAL OR: Madame Curie. Mattress; Raiders of the Seven Seas.
ORAH: "Les Grandes Manoeuvres", 2nd week.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit, 2nd week.

— GIVAT HAVIVAH —

Good advice for a pleasant evening — Elli Bar (formerly Trocadero), 14 Rehov Hanoghah. At the microphone: Amalie Triano.

• Theatre: —

Concert, "He Walked Through The Fields," Tiferet, 8.

— REHOVOT —

• Theatre: —

Habimah, "The Brothers Karamazov," 8.

Turks Welcome Israel Victory

ISTANBUL, Monday (INA). — Both the Turkish public and the Government are sympathetically disposed to Israel's victories over the Egyptian army in the Sinai Peninsula, and this admiration is widely voiced in the press.

"Cumhuriet Doriall" commented editorially yesterday that the Arab states' vaunted support of Egypt and the structure of the joint Arab military command had collapsed in the hour of her need. The paper emphasized that many of the leaders of the Arab world do not back Nasser now, and that his prestige is at an all-time low.

An open letter to Nasser in "Milliyet" pokes fun at the Egyptian Army and reminds the Egyptian dictator of the surrender of the destroyer. It concludes "Will Israel return to Egypt the same way Moses left that country? If that happens, you, Nasser, will be responsible."

Egyptian diplomats here are angered at this attitude and have rebuked in private a number of Turkish newsmen. Several Turkish journalists who went to Israel to cover the fighting have been put on a blacklist and will not be allowed entry into Egypt.

Apprehension & Sympathy

On Israel's action itself, opinion is divided. The official reaction is unfavourable because there is some apprehension that the hostilities may still lead to more trouble. However the country's leaders seem to take into consideration the background of events that preceded the Israel attack and sympathize with it, though without approving of it.

Meanwhile, the s.s. Marmara, bound for Haifa with 346 Jews, mostly immigrants, was ordered to turn back last week by the Turkish Maritime Commission because of the unsettled situation. Many of the passengers who had sold their belongings before sailing are now housed in a communal institution here while they determinedly wait for the first ship that will be allowed to sail for Haifa.

Canal Blocked For At Least 6 Months

NICOSIA, Monday. — Salvage operations to clear the Suez Canal will take at least six months, according to American and European pilots who watched the Egyptians block the Canal.

They said that they saw the Egyptians scuttle ships and dynamite them along the entire length of the waterway between Port Said and Suez. Port Said harbour alone contains seven tugs, two floating cranes, the world's "most modern dredger, the Paul Solent," and a 5,000-ton Greek merchantman which is sunk directly athwart the entrance to the dry-dock.

The pilots, who had been taking the last convoys through the Canal before the fighting started, reported that blockships had also been sunk at El Firdan, between Port Said and Ismailia, and at the entrance to and at the exit from Lake Timseh.

Salvage experts fear that the blockships may also have been booby-trapped, making their removal dangerous. The experts now say that it will take at least three months to clear Port Said alone.

At present only ships with a small draft can enter Port Said, while some 15 ships are reported to be stranded in the Canal itself.

Meanwhile, the U.S. has asked Egypt to ensure the safety of the American-owned tanker Statue of Liberty, stranded in the Canal with a perishable cargo consisting mainly of meat. The 22,610-ton ship has a Dutch crew of 50. *(Reuter, UP)*

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00, 7.55, 11.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. and 12.00. English: 11.00 & 1.45 p.m. French: 11.20 & 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15 and 6.00 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 Music at Noon: Georges Ulmer (Vocalist). 12.30 Music for two Pianos. 12.50 Housewives' Choice. 2.30 Close Down.

4.00 Light Classical Request Programme. 4.40 Vocal Recital by Shulamit Shapira (Soprano). Works by Mozart, Donizetti, Gwili & Admon. 5.05 Light Music. 5.10 Torah Lesson by Dr. N. Leibowitz. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.18 Greetings from Sinai. 7.35 "The Household." 7.45 "Looking Down from the Carmel." 8.10 Noah's Ark. 8.45 Guest's talk. 8.55 Bible Reading—Shmuel A, Chapter 2. 9.15 Concert by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra. Conductor: Georg Singer. Soloist: Vera Lengyel (Piano): Barnes: Israel Folk Dances for Strings: Mozart: Piano Concerto in D ("Coronation"), K. 537; Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 4 in A ("Italian"), op. 90. 10.15 Greeting from Home to the Soldier. 10.20 Continuation of the Concert. 11.20 The Week in U.N. 11.35 Music. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

467, 468, 285, 48.9 & 33.3 M.

News: English: 10.00 p.m. 1.45 "From Dan to Eilat." 2.15 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR 5.30 Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew Lesson in Yiddish. 6.00 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.16 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.30 News: 6.40 "From the Federation." 6.45 Israel Chamber Music. Programme to U.K. 11.30 News. 11.40 "On the Spot" — Sol Tamkin. 11.50 Mark Lavry's Wind Quintet. 12.00 Easy Hebrew Conversation. 12.15 "From East to West."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.8, 216, 235 & 298 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.15 Intermezzo. 7.30 "Call Up" — by Galei Z.H.L. Reporters. 8.00 Weekly Talk on Military Affairs. 8.10 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "Encore." 9.00 News. 9.15 Programme on News of the Past. 9.45 Evening Tunes. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.79, 19.43, 16.96 and 31.15 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Jewish Commentary: The Edinburgh Festival.

Lost Week in Budapest

By WILLIAM KRASSER
Boston Correspondent

VIENNA, Monday. — Today I returned from a last week amidst the horror of hunger, blasted buildings, gutted tanks and unburied bodies that is Budapest. The incessant din of gunfire still booms in my ears, and still I hear the pleas of rebel fighters "You must tell the world all you have seen and what we are doing."

It was on Sunday morning, just eight days ago, that I filed my last teleprinter message into Vienna. On every side there was shooting. Russian tanks occupied all the bridges so that it was impossible to cross the Danube to Buda, to the safety of the Austrian Legation (Mr. Krasser is an Austrian).

It was estimated that the Russians had at least 15 divisions in Hungary, 12 armoured and two or three motorized infantry divisions with self-propelled light and heavy guns.

Driving through the streets of Budapest, I saw hardly a house which was not damaged. The streets and broad avenues were littered with broken glass, broken tramlines hung in festoons, lamp posts lay toppled near burned out Russian tanks, hundreds of dead bodies, some half burned, still lay where they fell. Street barricades still hindered traffic. Long queues of people fretted the hours away outside food shops.

During the past two nights, heavy battles raged all around and in the city. The oil tanks in Czepel still blazed, and the smoke column was clearly visible from Budapest.

The death roll in Budapest alone was reliably reported to be about 20,000, of which one quarter were said to be Russian soldiers. The number of wounded was estimated at between 60 and 80,000.

On the first day alone, the Russians lost 16 tanks and 25 armoured cars, gutted by "Molotov cocktails." Their crews perished inside them.

Fight to Death

After the new Communist-led government, headed by Janos Kadar, was announced, white flags fluttered on parliament and other public buildings, but the nationalists including teen-aged boys and girls pledged themselves to fight to the death.

They threw up barricades and manned strategic points having tommy-guns, hand grenades, and Molotov cocktails as weapons. Soviet tanks roamed the city, and mounted infantrymen sprayed nationalist strongholds with machine-gun and shell fire. Many jet fighters appeared swooping low and spraying their targets with deadly fire.

The end seemed certain. The Nationalists lacked any central co-ordinated command. The weight, intensity and numerical and technical superiority of the Soviet attacks took their inevitable toll.

By Tuesday there was less firing in the city, and the battles moved to the south. On Wednesday, firing became even more sporadic. Foreign cars carrying flags were usually not hindered by the Russians, or by the insurgents, except for some who stopped the cars to urge correspondents to tell the West everything they saw. Public opinion in the city was moved to co-operation by the failure of the Western powers to force the Russians to leave.

Cries for Help

Right under the gun sights of Russian tanks, Hungarians waved and cheered as foreign cars drove past. They cried, "We shall all die, if the West is not prepared to support us."

The resistance threatened to blow up the huge iron and steel centre in the town as a last resort. In Pecs, South Hungary, uranium miners and factory workers fought on despite a Soviet ultimatum to surrender or be annihilated. In the Budapest industrial suburb of Ujpest, other nationalists still held out, despite heavy shelling and continuous attacks by Soviet forces. The nationalists in Ujpest have some artillery. Russian tanks have destroyed two rows of workers' houses flanking a street in Ujpest.

In ravaged Budapest itself, fighting continued only on Csepel island, the country's largest industrial centre. According to reports, workers in one of the big factories on Csepel set 14 Russian tanks on fire on Saturday by flooding them with oil and gasoline through hoses.

Despite the end of the bloodshed in Budapest proper after more than five days of bitter resistance by the nationalists, its citizens were still unbeaten.

Cold, near starvation, and with no hope of outside help they still refused to collaborate with Kadar. Only emergency foodshops were open. Factory furnaces were cold and the economic life of the capital has come to a standstill.

Burma Press Supports Israel Sinai Action

Recent press comment in Burma has recognized the justification for Israel's operations in Sinai.

"The Burman" described the incessant hostility of the Arab nations, their refusal to recognize Israel's existence, the border incidents and *fedayeen* activity. Their extremely provocative attitude must be taken into account in considering Israel's action, which in other circumstances would be considered as aggression, the paper stated.

"The Guardian," in a special article dealing with the Middle East situation, distinguished Israel's moves from those of England and France. Anglo-French intervention was violently condemned as contemptible imperialist opportunism. However, in a lengthy review of Arab hostile actions, the paper sees that Israel had no choice but to act in self-defence after its pleas for peace were met by Arab intransigence.

Other Burmese papers joined in the vigorous attack on England and France.

"The Nation" criticized the Burmese Government for its slavish following of India, it having voted in the U.N. against Anglo-French aggression while abstaining from the resolution on Soviet acts in Hungary.

MAYORS OF Kfar Saba, Herzliya and Ra'anana visited wounded soldiers in a hospital today, taking them books and sweets and wishes for a speedy recovery.

Yesterday's Press:

U.S.S.R. and U.S. in Mid-East

The fate of world peace in general and of a Middle East settlement in particular depends on the two big powers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., Davar (Histadrut) says. Unfortunately because of the Russian threat of intervention in the Middle East on the one hand and because of the lack of a clear-cut American policy on the other, agreement is still in the distant future. The U.N. General Assembly therefore is opening under conditions of mounting tension. The U.S. should be conscious of her grave responsibility in maintaining peace, and make every effort in order to preserve it.

Ha'aretz (non-party) calls for co-existence and co-operation between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in the Middle East as the only way to peace. After the failure of her military expedition to Suez, Great Britain has ceased to be a decisive factor in this area. Russia, on the other hand, has clearly shown by her build-up of an arms depot in Egypt as well as by her threats of intervention that she will no longer tolerate any Middle East arrangements behind her back. While Russia has clear-cut aims, the U.S. so far has shown a lack of a well-defined policy, and this may well be one of the reasons for the present tension, the paper points out.

War of Nerves

The political commentator of Al Hamishmar (Mapam), Mr. M. Nahumi, also feels that Israel is not interested in a widening of the gulf between America and Russia. He recalled that immediately after the Sinai victory he had warned against exaggerated optimism. We should not now fall prey to panic and pessimism. While not under-rating the Soviet threats, we should beware of their exploitation by other powers in their war of nerves against us. We must be unified and strong, and not take the risk of new initiatives which our enemies might provoke.

Herut also regards the Russian threats as a war of nerves, since the Kremlin rulers can hardly afford a world conflagration which certainly would destroy their own tyrannical regime now. Therefore the Government's panicky decision to evacuate Sinai, was a mistake. Herut calls for a three-pronged propaganda campaign, in order to mobilize maximum support in the Jewish Diaspora, among friendly Gentiles, and among the Arab peoples themselves. The paper is pleasantly surprised by the Vatican's apparent change of attitude towards Israel.

A sombre view of Soviet war-mongering is taken by Hatzofeh (General Zionist). It would be naive to believe that the U.N. can stem this dangerous onslaught. While welcoming U.S. opposition to Soviet "volunteers," much more is necessary in order to save the situation, the paper concludes.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) says that while Israel is ready to contribute to the cause of world peace and co-existence, she will resist any threats whose purpose is the revival of Egyptian fascism at her borders.

Hamodia (World Agudа) sees a welcome reappraisal of the M.E. situation in recent U.S. statements, but asserts that America should draw the full consequences, and once for all abandon illusions that the Egyptian dictator can be lured out of the Soviet fold by appeasement. If the U.S. will unambiguously demonstrate to the Arabs that Israel is here to stay, they might eventually acquiesce to our existence.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) says that Israel should warn the world of the danger of Soviet-inspired Syrian and Jordanian provocations.

Al Hamishmar advocates a new compulsory loan for financing the emergency defence effort.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) sees in adverse statements of certain Mapai spokesmen (including the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir), a "threat of persecution" against the Communist Party. Meanwhile columnists in Hamodia and Herut call for measures against that party, which, according to those papers, has misused democratic freedom and engaged in fifth-column activities.

MORE THAN 20,000 persons participated in tours organized by the Government Civic Education and Information Services during the months from April to August.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT JERUSALEM

Succession File No. 205/56

CITATION

In the Matter of the late Salma Nasser Mansour also known as Hana Nasser Mansour who died at Jerusalem on March 24, 1950.

Applicant: Nicola Nicolaides represented by Z. Teperberg, Advocate, whose address for service is: 6 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem.

Let all persons take notice that the Applicant has applied to the District Court, Jerusalem, for an order declaring the Succession to the late Salma Nasser Mansour and that the District Court will hear the application on December 9, 1956, at 8.30 a.m.

All persons claiming an interest shall appear in the Court at the time stated otherwise such order will be made as to the Court seems right.

(Sgd.) Moshe Cohen
Registrar,
Jerusalem, this day of November 12, 1956.

Spurs Take Over Lead Of English First Division

Tottenham Hotspur, following a hard-fought 3-1 home win over Newcastle United on Saturday, went to the head of the English Football League's First Division as Manchester United lost 2-0 to Bolton Wanderers. The "Spurs" hold the lead on goal average.

Next Saturday the United play at home while the "Lilly Whites" are away, and the following week the sides meet at White Hart Lane, the London side's pitch, in what promises to be the match of the season.

Arsenal, after leading twice at Molyneux Park, were swamped by Wolverhampton Wanderers in the second half to lose 5-2, and take the virulent "Wolves" into sixth place in the table.

Inside-forward Booth contributed four of the five goals for Wolves, and had a hand in the fifth. West Bromwich Albion notched their eighth game without defeat by beating Blackpool, 1-0, in an away date. Famous John Charles was well among the goal-scorers, notching all three in Leeds United's home victory by 3-1 against Sheffield Wednesday.

Leicester City drew 2-2 at Fulham and lead by three points with a game in hand in Division II from Stoke City, beaten 1-0 at West Ham. Middlesbrough came up with their third away win in a row in fine style, laying Notts Forest low to the tune of 4-0. Huddersfield Town too came up with a fine 5-0 away win at Barnsley.

Southampton, 1-0 winners over Aldershot, lead Division III (South) on goal average from Torquay United, held 0-0 at Plymouth, with Colchester and Coventry, who both drew, and Shrewsbury Town, away winners at Crystal Palace, in close chase. 1-1 at Workington, lead Division III (North) by one point from Accrington Stanley, who won a best of seven goals match at Crewe.

RESULTS, ENGLISH LEAGUE: DIV. I: Aston V. 1, Burnley 0; Blackp'l 0, West Brom 1; Bolton 3, Man. U. 0; Charlton 0, Cardiff 2; Everton 2, Portsm'th 2; Leeds 5, Sheff. W. 1; Luton 1, Preston 1; Man. C. 2, Birm'gham 1; Sunderl'd 1, Chelsea 3; Tottenham 3, Newcastle 1; Wolves 5, Arsenal 2. DIV. II: Barnsley 0, Huddersf'ld 5; Blackb'n 2, Doncaster R. 2; Brist. C. 0, Grimsby 2; Fulham 2, Leic. C. 2; Linc. C. 1, Notts. C. 0; Notts. F. 0, Middlesbro 4; Port V. 1, Leyton O. 2; Bath'am 2, Liv'p'l 2; Sheff U. 1, Bury 1; Swansea 2, Brist. R. 3; West Ham 1, Stoke 0. DIV. III (S): Colch'ter 0, Gill'gham 0; Cov. C. 1, Brentf'd 1; Crystal P. 0, Shrewsb'y 1; Exeter 1, Watf'd 2; Newp't 0, Brighton 0; N'hampton 2, Ips. T. 1; Norwich 2, Swindon 4; Plym'th 0, Torquay 0; Q.P.R. 2, Bournem'th 1; Read'g 2, Millwall 2; S'hampton 1, Add'shot 0; S'thend 2, Walsall 0. DIV. III (N): Barrow 3, Chesterf'ld 1; Bradf'd 1, Manf'ld 4; Crewe A. 3, Accr'gton S. 4, Darl'gton 1, S'thp't 0, Derby 4, Tranmere 0; Gatesh'd 2, Oldham 3; Halifax 0, Brad. C. 2; Hull 2, Chester 0; Rochdale 2, Stockp't 2; Scunth'pe 1, Carl'le 2; Work'gton 1, Harlep'l 1; Wrexham 1, York 1. SCOTTISH LEAGUE: DIV. I: Aberd'n 1, Kilm'nock 3; Airdrie 3, Partick 1; Ayr 1, Hibs 2; Celtic 4, Rfrs 0; Dund'ee 4, Qns e 0th 2; Falk'k 3; Qnsc. Pk. 1; Raith 2, Hearts 2; Rangers 2, Motherwell 2. RUGBY LEAGUE: AUSTRALIAN TOUR: Huddersf'ld 10, Aussies 28.

K. BEECHER

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Abramovitch, 21 King George, 4972.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Kohlberg, 22 Allenby, 23235; Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62650; Yahil, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 63474; Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543; Maccabi, New Maccabi Quarter, 67387; Luria and Barkash, 73 Sderot Jerusalem, Jaffa, 22998.
RISHON LEZION: Karlin.
HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geulah, 6205.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62963; Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217; Dr. Shikarsky, 8 Beit El, Nah'lat Zion.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Haneviim, 2424; Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

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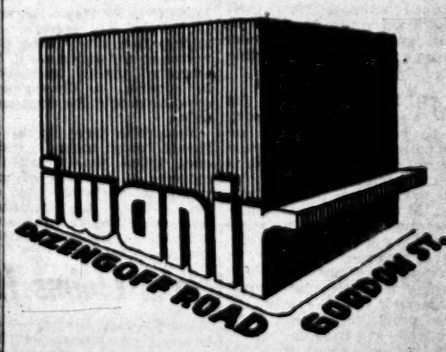

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HAIFA: 28 Arlosoroff - Tel. 6291

Today's Postbag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Sharav conditions with easterly winds.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	40	8	18	32
Tiberias	30	14	26	30
Haifa Port	47	13	23	26
Natanya	28	12	24	27
Tel Aviv Kiryа	26	11	27	30
Tel Aviv Port	25	12	26	27
Lydda Airport	26	7	25	30
Jerusalem	25	8	17	23
Beersheba	29	9	22	29
Eilat	19	22	30	33
Sinai	—	—	—	—

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. M. Bartur, head of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. G. Erdstein, of the Bank of Israel, and Mr. Y. Ha'ezrahi, of the Ministry of Commerce, from Paris where they negotiated the new trade agreement.

Mr. Y. Aran, administrator of the Hebrew University, from a mission in Europe on behalf of the University.

Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Director of the Mixed Armistice Commission Division of the Foreign Ministry, from New York.

Rav-Aluf Ya'akov Dori, President of the Haifa Institute of Technology, from a visit to London.

Mr. Baruch Duvdevani, Director of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, from Paris.

Mrs. Yemima Avidar, wife of the Israel Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., to join her husband here.

Mr. Shalom Rosenfeld of "Ma'ariv," and Mrs. Rosenfeld, from the U.S.

Professor M. Rachmilevitz, of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

Mrs. Regina Zimmerman, Chairman of the Organization and Culture Department of Israel WIZO from Europe. In Sweden she opened the annual WIZO campaign.

DEPARTURES

Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, for a week in Europe.

Mr. Randolph Churchill and Miss Anne Sharpley, correspondents of the "Evening Standard," to Nicosia.

A COMPETITION for new dramatic plays will be a feature of the 1957 dramatic festival at Bregenz, Austria, the Ministry of Education and Culture announced yesterday. Details may be obtained from the Ministry's office in Jerusalem.

• • •

THE CASE of Shalom Ron, former Secretary-General of Lapidot and Israel Oil Prospectors, was transferred for trial in the District Court by Magistrate M. Shamir yesterday.

Argentine Rally Backs Israel

Demand for Arab peace with Israel was the keynote of a mass meeting of more than 3,000 persons in Buenos Aires, according to correspondence received by the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem.

The meeting, held on October 28, was attended by Jews and non-Jews and was addressed by prominent persons in Argentina's Democratic, Progressive, Socialist, Radicalist and Christian Democratic parties.

These political figures signed a proclamation calling upon the Arab states to make peace with Israel, which was presented to the Argentine Foreign Ministry and to foreign diplomatic missions in Argentina. The rally was reported in the Argentine press and radio.

At the meeting, a declaration was also read expressing the Jewish community's identification with Israel.

MRS. WEIZMANN TO BE GUEST IN NEW YORK

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann will shortly leave Israel to attend the banquet of Yad Weizmann at the Waldorf Astoria, New York. She is to be guest of honour, and Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is the second guest. The banquet is scheduled for November 29.

Zim to Open Eilat Branch To Help Develop Area

By Y. FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — The Zim Navigation Company's management has decided to open a branch in Eilat "to help with the industrial and economic development of the area," Mr. Zvi Herman, a management member, told the Press today.

The company representatives would go to Eilat next week to complete the technical details. The company hoped that Israel ships would now enjoy free passage through the Red Sea.

Mr. Herman stated that thanks to Israel's own merchant fleet, the cargo and passenger service to and from Israel had been continued during the emergency, although foreign ships had cancelled their call here.

Imports had been brought, and citrus and cement exports taken out, while the movement of immigrants and other passengers had also been kept going. The crews, including the foreign seamen employed by Zim, had shown "exemplary behaviour" during the difficult period.

Only two of 94 foreigners employed had resigned. This had again proved the importance of the fleet to Israel. He also announced that thanks to Shoham's membership in the Mediterranean Conference, freight rates to Israel had been increased by only 15 per cent, for the war risk, instead of the 30 per cent foreign shipowners had first demanded. The "surcharge" would remain in force until the political situation became clearer.

Mr. Herman said that Zim would, if asked to do so, agree to take her 18,000-ton tanker, the s.s. Haifa, off her present charter service and sail her to bring crude oil to Israel.

23 Freight Ships

Mr. Herman announced that Zim completed an order for an additional 23 freight ships, with German shipyards, to be paid for from Reparation funds. The ships, of a total gross tonnage of 220,700 tons, would cost about $80m. and would be delivered between 1958 and 1962. Because of heavy orders for ships, these were the earliest possible delivery dates that could be obtained.

The ships ordered include one 32,000-ton tanker, three 19,200-ton tankers, a small gas-carrying ship to be run in partnership with a local domestic gas company, and various freighters and refrigerator vessels especially designed for the import of logs from West Africa.

Eleven of the ships would ply on the regular Shoham lines. With the addition of tonnage to the Israel fleet, it was hoped that Israel flagships would eventually carry half of the country's trade.

When the order was completed in 1962, the Zim fleet would total 380,000 tons. Several hundred additional trained seamen would be needed to run the fleet, and it was of the utmost importance that a training programme be immediately instituted by the Government, he said.

Zim would have to pay 20 per cent of the cost price of each ship as the keel was laid and an additional 30 per cent at the time of delivery. The other 50 per cent would have to be paid for at the usual Shilumim Corporation terms over 10 years.

These terms were quite difficult and it would take a great effort to pay for the ships. Most of the funds needed would probably come from foreign Jewish investors, while some of them would be raised on bank advances for charter parties for some of the ships.

WORLD JEWRY FUNDS RISING STEADILY

A total of $500,000 has been raised so far in South Africa in an Emergency Fund campaign, Mr. E. Dobkin told a meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem yesterday.

He said that in Great Britain, where the fund raising campaign had been put forward, £230,000 had been collected so far; Canada had sent $1m. on account of its regular Fund. In Salvador, where some $15,000 is usually raised, the Fund had collected $80,000.

The Executive discussed intensification of information services in the Diaspora and means of helping Zionist Organizations in their special work during this emergency.

Gale Wrecks Four Boats on Kinneret

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Monday. — An unusually strong gale, the like of which has not been experienced for many years on the Kinneret, seriously damaged four fishing boats and sank five others which were anchored near the fishing pier of Tiberias yesterday.

The gale started suddenly at 8 p.m. last night, following an east wind, not unusual at this time of the year; this caused the fishermen to neglect the necessary security precautions.

The gale was accompanied by high waves. This is almost without precedent on the calm Kinneret.

Four boats were flung against the pier and smashed, the damage is estimated at IL5,000. The breakwater of the new fishing port was also damaged. Construction of the breakwater started only one month ago and was discontinued because of the security situation.

The storm subsided after 16 hours. The fishermen then tried to salvage the five boats which had sunk, but have not succeeded so far. It is not yet known how badly these boats have been damaged.

The fishermen warned the authorities several times of the danger of fishing boats on the Kinneret during the winter. But the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture allocated IL100,000 for building a port only about a month ago

India Optimistic On M.E. Events

HAIFA, Monday. — Recent events in the Middle East seem to be viewed optimistically in India, according to a letter received by the shipping agent, Mr. Aaron Rosenfeld, today.

The letter from G. Philippe Ltd. of Calcutta, India, was dated November 6 and said that recent developments had led the writers to believe "that the Sues Canal will be open very soon for shipments from India to Israel." They therefore took the opportunity to inform the Haifa firm that they were "very keenly interested in exporting our goods to your country."

The American Export Lines have not interrupted their services and have run their ships according to schedule and without surcharge, the firm's agent Mr. Aaron Rosenfeld told *The Jerusalem Post* tonight. No ship was due to call between October 29 (when the Exermont arrived, to leave on November 1), and November 11, date of arrival of the s.s. Exmouth as per schedule.

Dagon Takes Action In Contract Case

The Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice yesterday in Jerusalem issued an order *nisi* against the Director of Haifa Port calling upon him to show cause why he did not approve an agreement between the Dagon silo firm and the Dead Sea Works Company.

Dagon claimed that after it had been given a contract by the Dead Sea works to operate its loading facilities, it had been notified by Rav-Aluf Mordecai Makleff, manager of the Dead Sea Works, that the agreement had to be cancelled since the Port Director refused to approve it.

The Dagon Company claimed yesterday that the Port Director had taken this step so he could hand over the work to the United Port Workers.

The Supreme Court gave the Port Director 20 days to reply to the order *nisi*.

The Court was composed of Justice Olshan, the President, Justices Witkon and Berinson. *(Him)*

Gifts Pour in For Soldiers' Welfare

Warm pullovers and scarves are still urgently needed by the Soldiers Welfare Committee for distribution to the forces, Mr. Z. Ruseckl, Deputy Chairman of the Committee told the Press today.

Mr. Ruseckl said that the committee had been working under heavy pressure from the public as volunteers pour in all the time. Women volunteers had travelled down to Southern Sinai to deliver parcels of chocolates, cigarettes, warm clothing and games.

The Soldiers Welfare committee spent about IL10,000 a day to provide amenities for soldiers. Many parcels were parachuted to the units. Among the leading contributors to the Committee were the Bank Leumi, the Discount Bank, the Histadrut Executive and the Workers Bank.

Donations came from old age pensioners and children. Thirteen year old Anita Tauber received a pocket radio from her father and gave it to the Welfare Fund.

Arab prisoners in the hospitals receive the same parcels as the Israel wounded in wards nearby.

The Committee has now established two canteens in Hahevrot and Gadera for providing refreshment to soldiers passing through the towns.

Agron Back; Loan For City Seen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The groundwork has been prepared for a $8m. loan to develop Jerusalem. It will be floated by a private American company, Mayor Gershon Agron told the Municipal Council last night.

The Mayor, accompanied by Mrs. Agron, returned yesterday from a two-month mission to the U.S. on behalf of the Bond Drive. They were met at Lydda Airport by the three deputy mayors, all members of the Executive, the heads of departments, the Secretaries of the Histadrut and of Mapai in Jerusalem, and the head of the Municipal Workers Committee.

The loan still must be approved by the Government, he said. He also noted that the idea of a World Synagogue, which he had propagated in America, had aroused considerable interest.

The synagogue would serve as the focal point of pilgrimages to Israel, and every Jew would be expected to make one such pilgrimage during his lifetime.

The Sinai campaign to wipe out the *fedayeen* nests had done more to shower glory on the State than any other event in recent years. Nevertheless, many American Jews while pouring into lecture halls where Bond drives were held, still seemed to wish that it had never taken place. For some time there had been talk that the American Government would impose restrictions on funds being raised for Israel.

Turning to the mission itself, Mr. Agron said that its success could be judged by a telegram Dr. Joseph Schwartz, Executive Director of the Bond Drive, had sent to Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister. He had cabled:

Agron's continued presence here in face of pressure for early return was a lifesaver to us. Not only did his meetings yield very significant totals in Bond sales, but for a period his was the only authentic voice of Israel in this country at a time when such a voice was of tremendous importance. We are grateful that his sense of duty was strong enough to permit him to finish assignment and we are certain that in this manner he also served his country best at a critical moment.

Mr. Agron said that there had been several ineffectual attempts by orthodox groups to boycott the meetings.

Regarding his trip to the Conference of Mayors of Capital Cities in Tokyo, Mr. Agron said it gave him an excellent chance to cut through the echoes of the Bandung conference and to present Israel in a favourable light.

IL1m. for Schools In Jerusalem

A IL1m. classroom expansion plan has been approved by the Department of Education of the Jerusalem Municipality. The programme is to be brought before the Council shortly for final approval.

It provides for building, renting or rehabilitating 107 classrooms. About half the classrooms will be built. Of the total of IL1,069,687, the 1955/56 Ordinary and Development budgets are to supply IL113,000; the 1956/57, IL814,300; and the 1957/58, 142,367.

In all, 29 schools are to benefit from the project. However, three schools, each receiving 12 classrooms, are to get the lion's share. They are Beit Ya'akov Hamerkas, near Schneller, whose students belong to Agudat Yisrael (Independent) trend; Geulim A, Baka'a quarter, (Government); and Spitzer, also near Schneller, (Government religious).

Jewish Studies Parley Planned for Capital

The Second World Congress of Jewish Studies is to be held in Jerusalem in the Summer of 1957, ten years after the first Congress was held on Mt. Scopus, Professor Benzion Dinur, Chairman of the Congress Committee, and Professor Efraim Urbach, of the Committee, announced in Jerusalem.

Although it had been intended to hold congresses at three-year intervals, the War of Independence and unsettled conditions prevented it.

The Congress will bring together specialists, not necessarily Jewish, to read reports on specific problems upon which they have conducted research.

Invitations to attend the Congress have been sent to such non-Jewish specialists in Germany, Spain, Japan, America, England and the Scandinavian countries.

President Ben-Zvi will be Honorary President of the Congress. He will also read a paper on "The Historical Outline of Eastern Jewry and Research in this Field." *(Him)*

ISRAEL TRAIN TO RUN TO GAZA TODAY

The first train since 1948 will run direct from Ashkelon to Gaza this morning. Repairs of the track were completed today by the Israel Railways near Kibbutz Yad Mordechai, after a week's intensive work following the capture of Gaza. The train will carry freight wagons only.

El Arish Fears Refugee Riots if Israelis Leave

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EL ARISH, Monday. — Following the announcement by the Prime Minister on Thursday night that Israel forces would be withdrawn, town notables here urged the Military Governor to leave behind some kind of strong authority to prevent an uprising by refugees.

This was stated here today by the Military Governor.

He said some 3,000 refugees lived in miserable circumstances in a slum quarter, outcast from the 20,000 residents of the town who "wanted nothing to do with them." El Arish is a prosperous agricultural town, with dates as a main crop. (The only industry is a Coca-Cola factory.) Residents fear that if the Egyptians return or the Israelis leave with no strong authority to take over, the sullen refugees will go on a rampage.

Curfew had been imposed by the time reporters reached here today at three o'clock in the afternoon. Along the road, however, local farmers were still in the fields. The brisk free movements of Israel soldiers mingled strangely with scenes that seemed to rise out of the landscape. A group of veiled women were calmly drawing water from a well; a slim, dignified family chief rode a donkey, followed by six women, only the youngest of whom glanced at the activities around her. One farmer had planted a stick with a white flag in his field, apparently to emphasize his peaceful intentions.

Doctors Fled

Both in El Arish and e-Tur (a town of 2,000 inhabitants at the south-western end of the Peninsula) inhabitants had co-operated with the Israel forces, Egan Aluf Aharon Harsina, Military Governor of the Sinai Peninsula, told the Press. Israel sent a medical team to El Arish because all the doctors and nurses had fled, he said. Those who had remained, included policemen, teachers and "ten lawyers."

He said a delegation of inhabitants had gone out with an Israel military escort several days ago to pick up relatives who had fled and were still wandering in confusion for miles around.

Whatever the people of El Arish feel about the Israelis, it is clear they have no love for the Egyptians. Their complaints about "oppression" by the Egyptians were probably exaggerated, the Military Governors state, but there was evidently bad feeling on both sides, to the extent that El Arish had been declared out of bounds for Egyptian troops.

Progressives Want Broader Coalition

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Progressive Party Executive Board last night decided to press for the broadening of the coalition. The Board, chaired by Mr. M. Kol, approved the policy supported by the Party's representative of the Cabinet, Dr. P. Rosen, the Minister of Justice.

Members of the Board were of the opinion that the Government should show a more positive approach towards U.N. institutions and their representatives in Israel.

New Bank Notes Designs Accepted

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Three Tel Aviv designers were awarded prizes for 10 suggestions of new Israel bank notes a week ago. G. and M. Shamir won eight of the awards while Ya'akov Zim won two.

The Bank of Israel had invited ten artists to submit suggestions for new bank notes.

ASHKELON SUED BY MEKOROT

The Mekorot Water Company yesterday filed a IL44,381 suit against the Ashkelon Municipality in the Jerusalem District Court.

The Company claims that the Municipality had failed to pay debts incurred for water and for bonds the company had sold it. Together, this came to IL42,581, with interest on this sum bringing the figure up to IL44,381.

No date has been set for the hearing. *(Itim)*

'Yes, We Don't Know Anything'

HAIFA, Monday. — The vanguard of the U.N. Emergency Force, 13 members of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization staff, their cars and station wagons, left the port in the British Tank Landing Ship, H.M.S. Striker, this morning. The ship was believed to be heading for Port Said. The vanguard was made up of Scandinavian, Belgian and American personnel.

The 2,000-ton ship tied up at the main quay, bow first, and the cars were driven straight into her large hold. The whole operation was carried out in a secretive atmosphere, with the men replying "I don't know" to all Press questions.

They claimed not to know where they were going or what their job would be. Even the ship's officers said they "didn't know" where they had come from or where they were going. The only positive answer was given by one Swedish officer, "Yes, that's right, I don't know anything."

Major Flint Acts As M.A.C. Head

The Acting Chief of Staff, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Colonel Byron Leary, U.S. Marine Corps, announced yesterday the appointment of Major George Flint (Canadian Army) as Acting Chairman of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, effective on Sunday.

The Chairman, Lt.-Colonel C.F. Moe (Norwegian Army), has been transferred to the Headquarters of the United Nations Emergency Force, created under the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly.

FOREIGN PRESS

Russia Dare Not Risk Third World War Now

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). The "Herald Tribune" Moscow correspondent reports that the consensus of opinion among diplomats in the Russian capital is that Russia does not want to risk a third World War now.

One of the chief considerations governing what is believed to be the Soviet decision not to move into the Middle East at the present time is the apparent weakness of the Egyptian forces, revealed by their quick defeat at the hands of relatively small Israel, British and French forces. Another factor influencing the Soviet Ministry of Defence against sending "volunteers" to support Nasser is the "logistical difficulty of transporting and supplying large numbers of them in Egypt."

Another report from Moscow says that Russia is shifting her emphasis from Egypt to other Arab countries, such as Jordan and Syria, although applications from volunteers to fight in Egypt continued to pour into the Egyptian Embassy all yesterday.

Meanwhile, Moscow Radio last night accused Israel statesmen of not intending to withdraw their forces from the Gaza Strip. It quoted "well-informed sources" as saying the Israelis had opened a post office and installed telephones in the Gaza Strip for establishing communications with Tel Aviv.

"Realising the inevitability of the withdrawal of the Israel troops from Sinai, the Israel authorities are looting the material wealth of the peninsula," it declared.

SINAI STREET IN RA'ANANA

RA'ANANA, Monday. — The Local Council today decided to call a street in Ra'anana after the Defence Forces of Israel. Another street will be named Sinai.

Lipsky Is Weizmann Institute Fellow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Monday. — The American Zionist leader, Mr. Louis Lipsky, became the fourteenth Honorary Fellow of the Weizmann Institute of Science at a ceremony held here this afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. Meyer M. Weisgal, chairman of the Institute's Executive Council.

Amongst the 400 guests in the San Martin Club-House, were Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, the Mayor of Rehovot, Mr. I. Katz, and the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Yehezkel Sahar, Mrs. Lipsky and Mr. Joel Carmichael were also present.

Mr. Weisgal spoke of his own association with Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Lipsky for most of his lifetime. He recalled the establishment of the Louis Lipsky Exchange Fellowships at the Weizmann Institute, marking the Zionist leader's 75th birthday, five years ago, forging a permanent link between the two men who had for so many years been closely associated in the leadership of the Zionist Movement.

He himself, said Mr. Weisgal, was happy to have been instrumental in bringing Mr. Lipsky to Israel as the guest of Yad Chaim Weizmann to speak at the Memorial Assembly, and so that his 80th birthday could be celebrated here.

'Doyen of U.S. Zion'

Prof. Isaac Berenblum, Chairman of the Institute's Scientific Committee, who announced Mr. Lipsky's election to an honorary fellowship of the Institute, hailed him as the doyen of American Zionism and responsible almost more than anyone else for the re-awakening to Zionism of this largest centre of world Jewry.

The scroll of honorary fellowship was read in Hebrew and English and then presented to Mr. Lipsky by Professor David Ginsburg of the Technion, who was formerly on the Weizmann Institute staff and spent a year in America as the first Lipsky Exchange Fellow.

Responding to the presentation, Mr. Lipsky expressed his great happiness at joining the company of distinguished honorary Fellows of the Institute and at being in Israel at this significant time. He then delivered the Weizmann Memorial Lecture for 1956 entitled "Herzl, Weizmann and the Jewish Fate," dwelling on the moral forces which brought the State into being, and Israel's position in the world of today. The lecture will be published in book form.

Mr. Lipsky will be interviewed on the Kol Yisrael programme "Visitors at the Microphone" at 7.10 this evening.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN TO MEET TODAY

The Jerusalem Branch of the Israel Association of University Women will hold its first meeting of the year at 8.15 p.m. today, at Beit Shalom, Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Talbieh. A report will be given by the Israel delegation to the conference of the International Federation of University Women held in Paris last summer.

Members of the Jerusalem branch may contact the local chairman at the above address every Wednesday, from 5 to 7 p.m.

Over 300 Villages On Toy Fund List

An appeal to principals of schools to help organize their pupils as Toy Fund givers brought an interesting reply from the Head of a Beersheba school. He wrote that much as he would like to be of help, he still felt that his school which was wholly made up of immigrant children should still be on the receiving end of *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund, nevertheless he enclosed his own personal cheque, just to wish the Fund good luck.

He is probably right, but the demands on the Toy Fund are great with the more than 300 border villages and new settlements already on our list. Kindergarten teachers keep coming in or writing to us almost every day telling us that their place is so new "you probably haven't heard about us yet." We have—the 20 places settled since last year are listed.

Somewhere in the Negev there is going to be a very happy group of children when they are able to blow up their Play Pond and go wading. This lovely gift was sent in by Edna and Uri Bloch of Ramat Gan with best wishes for a happy Hanukka.

Exactly two weeks from today we must start distribution, so that it is urgent that everyone should bring cash and toys to the accepting stations immediately. Yesterday's contributions came to IL438, bringing the total to IL2,280.

Toy Fund contributions today include:

IL50 — Management and Staff Ellern's Bank Ltd., Haifa on the occasion of Mrs. Claire Ellern's 90th birthday.
IL50 — Israel American Oil Corporation, Jerusalem.
IL25 — I.C.I. Israel Ltd., Tel Aviv.
IL20 — Dr. and Mrs. Bayman, Jerusalem.
IL12 — Kupat Holim, Ramot Remez, Haifa.
IL11 — In memory of B.H.
IL10 — Mrs. Rose Vitales; Kinsfeld; Jerusalem. Hillel B'nai Brith; Philip Lome; Employees' Committee, Jenson & Nicholson (M.E.) Ltd.; Haifa. Dr. Nussbaum, Kfar Shmaryahu. Friedl and Alfred Loewenstein, Nahariya. N.N.; Mrs. Ilse Gewurz; Tel Aviv.
IL8 080 — David Pinkus (6) and Alon Pinkus (3) — all their savings, Kfar Shmaryahu.
IL8 — Prof. Tur Sinai, Jerusalem. Mr. Beasson, Tel Aviv. Chava Rosenfeld, Haifa.
IL5 — Hans and Lotte Nathan, Kfar Shmaryahu. Tamar and Beni; N.N.; Haifa. Claire Unna; Otto Stiel, Nahariya. Bella Brownstein; L. B.; Mr. Levinson; David and Rachel Schwarzbad; R. Meir; Tel Aviv. Michael and Ged, Ramat Chen. Anonymous, Jerusalem.
IL3 — N.N.; Rafi and Naomi Wolfstahl; In lieu of a birthday gift: Jerusalem. Mrs. Koblenz; N.N.; Kfar Shmaryahu. Shifra Moskowitz; Mrs. Stiglitz; Dan Schlesinger; Tel Aviv. Jonathan and Rachelle Davis—a thanks offering; Dr. Unna; B. Pollack; Haifa.
IL2,500 — Gadi, Yair and Gita, Haifa.
IL2 — Jojo and Edna Leshinski, aged 3½ and 7½, Ramat Hadar. F. Bodenheimer; Michael Eichelbaum; M. Cohen; Ch. Weissenberg; Haifa. X. Y. Z.; Miss Ruthi Cholon; Tel Aviv.
IL1 — Danny Slevin; Gil Slevin; Anonymous; Jacob Goldhaber; Tel Aviv. Kaplan, Jerusalem.
IL0,800 — Yigal Banker, Tel Aviv.

LOAN. — The International Development Bank has approved a $75m. loan for development projects in Persia, it was announced yesterday in Teheran.

Cost Body to Rule On Bus Fares

A uniform system of cost accounting and statistics for Israel's bus companies is to be established by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Transport, it was announced yesterday.

The appointment of this committee was decided upon after the recent strike by the Dan and Egged co-operatives. It is hoped that precision in the standards for fixing rates will prevent the prolonged haggling which has accompanied every fixing of rates thus far.

The duties of the committee will be, among others, to establish a uniform system for recording income and expenditures, to provide for monthly reports from the companies and to propose improvements in bus service. In addition, the committee will determine an index of transport costs which will provide a basis for the calculation of bus fares.

The committee includes representatives of the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Finance, the Co-operatives Centre, and the Egged, Dan and Hamekasher bus co-operatives. The chairman is M. Orion of the Ministry of Transport. An interim report is to be submitted before February 15, 1957 in order to aid in fixing the rates for the next fiscal year.

Histadrut Funds For Employment

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Histadrut Unemployment Fund management today approved IL854,000 in loans to various agencies to foster employment. This brings the total of the loans approved by the fund to IL4,429,500 during 1956.

The loans are given by the Workers Bank, the Gmul Company or other Histadrut-sponsored financial institutions. The role of the Fund is to guarantee the loan and indicate to whom it should be given. The loans are for the duration of one to five years.

Beneficiaries of the loans include housing companies, municipal corporations such as Lydda and Ramle, and Yakhin-Hakal and Rassco agricultural development societies.

Mr. P. Lavon and Mr. Berl Repetur, of the Histadrut Central Committee, told national secretaries of local labour councils who met here today on measures being devised to deal with unemployment.

The secretaries were urged to sponsor the building of air raid shelters in workshops and places where there are large gatherings of people.

Citrus Exports Seen Same As 1955/56

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The same quantity of citrus fruit is expected to be exported this year as last, about 7.5m. to 8m. crates, according to a spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture. A little more may be shipped abroad, but it is too early in the season to predict with certainty. The main difficulties are the transport and manpower shortages arising from the emergency situation.

Picking and packing of oranges will start on Thursday and the first Christmas load of citrus will leave for England on November 22.

Mr. & Mrs. JULIUS HEYMANN Tel Aviv
Mr. & Mrs. BENJAMIN [illegible] Tel Aviv
are pleased to announce the marriage of their children
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Tel Aviv, November 13, 1956.

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THE SECOND DRAWING OF SERIES 1956/ד WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY
MIFAL HA'PAYIS

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Tuesday, November 13, 1956
9 Kislev, 5717; Rabbi e-Thani, 5776

IT is exactly a year since Mr. Eshkol, in his famous address to the Productivity Institute, blasted those demanding an unconditional increase of wages and who — so he said — were undermining Israel's economic power thus in the long run aiding Nasser. In the meantime Nasser's might was crushed. However, this economic front remains intact and deserves special attention. Nobody has yet proposed that war-gratuities be paid to Israel citizens, but a similar suggestion is widespread in disguise, as a request to maintain economic stability lest it is affected by the exigencies of the present emergency. If the nation is to be ready and fit for the struggle — so the argument runs — its economy must be kept working and production at maximum, i.e. means must be made available to prevent bankruptcies, unemployment, work-stoppages and suffering. This is no less important than direct military effort. Both business and labour circles readily agree with this attractive theory as a means of stabilising the economy.

ISRAEL'S SECOND FRONT

As a matter of fact, to what else can the civil sector lay claim at a time when it is deprived of any kind of basic resources, such as workers, vehicles and various facilities? If the production process has been halted or distribution jammed because of the draft of skilled workers or supplies scarcity, should not the farm or factory thus affected at least be given the financial aid to tide it over the critical period.

Obviously such support would not go much further than saving face for some people and preventing individual hardship. It would scarcely bolster national production. The argument, however, is acceptable and valid when applied to those vital production lines where any dislocation must be prevented.

The question arises, however, of what happens in a firm which is running out of cash because of a drop in demand? Such a drop has been caused by a short sales season and by the fact that thousands of families are now living on reduced incomes. Another reason may be that bills and cheques have become virtually non-collectable. Such cases may not be directly affected by the war effort, but it is precisely these cases which account for the vast bulk of the credit requested. Indeed at close range, the "home front" argument emerges as little more than a streamlined version of the familiar revamping theory, according to which full employment and perpetual expansion are the supreme criteria of an enlightened credit policy.

Whatever this policy's merits may be in peace-time it would be foolish to pursue it under the prevailing circumstances. Its very success would mean the defeat of our military preparedness. If the State were to compete with the civilian sector in a scramble for scarce resources — the result would be a classical monetary inflation. Once it is agreed that most vital resources including skilled labour, means of transport and even food — must be scarce (at least treated as such) in emergency, one must come to the conclusion that far from trying to "correct" the impact on the economy by monetary means, incomes and outlays should be adapted to the new situation.

Thus the sudden expansion of defence expenditure should, as far as possible, compensate by reducing non-vital public services, by postponing development investments and housing schemes, and pushing out payments. The pressure for loosening credit control should be resisted and insofar as additional means will be put at the disposal of our economy, care should be taken that they are directed to sectors of vital productive importance or to genuine social cases.

The general level of personal incomes should be reappraised according to the changed conditions. The wage-increase granted this year has begun to influence the market to a limited extent. Recently many people's incomes have been reduced to a level of military austerity. The number of wage increases is, however, likely to diminish shortly while the c.o.l. allowances are going to rise next month by some 15 points if prices remain at their present level, thus about IL40m. will be added to the country's annual wage bill. Moreover, workers have been promised another rise of basic wages, to take effect in January, though only half as big as that of this year. Would it not be prudent to renounce this claim at a time when the nation evidently cannot divert more production to the raising of the standard of living? Such a step would certainly simplify the situation greatly. In any case the additional income will have to be taxed heavily by the Treasury.

Economic News from Abroad

Car Exports

● Since 1952 world's car exports have increased by approximately 60 per cent and are now running at about 100,000 vehicles a month. Of this total Europe takes most, the Commonwealth countries (besides Canada) over one third and North America a third. The leading export country was Britain up to a year ago. In 1950 it supplied more than half of all car exports, but its share has since declined to less than a third and leading place has been taken by West Germany. The U.S., Canada, France and Italy share the remaining third between them.

Worker's Plight

● The plight of workers in Soviet satellite states is illustrated by the fact that the cost of subsistence diet for one adult person accounts for 24 per cent of average earnings in Eastern Germany, 26 in Czechoslovakia, 32 in Poland, and 37 in Rumania, as against 13 per cent in Britain, according to E.C.E. sources. Moreover bottlenecks stemming from irregular supply of materials and accessories caused unemployment in many industries (in Poland it amounted to 4.5 per cent of the total labour force last year) and deprived many workers of piece rate earnings — the mainstay of their income — leaving them on the very low basic wages. Residential construction received low priority in investments. These are mainly diverted to expanding heavy industry which has to export a considerable part of its output to Russia at prices below the international level.

Pakistan Loses Gold

● Pakistan is facing another financial crisis which is considered worse than that of 1952, and a further cut of imports by at least 20 per cent is predicted in the near future. The acute food shortage in East Bengal has forced the Pakistan government to spent about £30m. out of its meagre gold reserve for the import of food and its transportation to the hunger area. As imports are already reduced to vital commodities, the proposed cuts will inevitably cause considerable hardships and also mean lower revenue, for customs duties play a prominent role in the government of Pakistan's budget.

Krupp Groping for Co-op

● A ten-year agreement for the exchange of technical information has been concluded between the German Krupp concern and the U.S. company Blaw-Knox. It refers mainly to engineering and the construction of ferrous and non-ferrous rolling mills. A similar but looser working arrangement has been made by Krupp with the German subsidiary of the Swiss concern Brown-Boveris, and an agreement for co-operation on international tenders is being negotiated with the Italian Fiat.

U.S. Need Not Impose Import Quotas

● In view of strong protests voiced by the American cotton industry, Japanese manufacturers decided to put a "voluntary" limit on their exports to the U.S., lest steps be taken by the U.S. Government to introduce import quotas. This applies to cotton fabrics such as gingham, print cloth and velveteen, and to certain kinds of wearing apparel such as blouses, men's shirts and women's shorts.

Local Economic Briefs

Fruit Concentrates

● Prospect of a smaller shamuti crop have caused anxiety in the citrus by-products industry, particularly in view of the big demand for fresh fruit in the export markets. It is assumed that citrus growers will make every effort to increase shipments abroad in order to avail themselves of the high prices. To this end the strict quality regulations for exportable fruit may be somewhat relaxed this year, thus further reducing the quantity of culls disposed of in the domestic market. Local demand for fresh citrus fruit is also increasing every year. As a result, industry may get one third less than last season's 60,000 tons, and will certainly have to operate below capacity. Nor has the price of fruit sold for processing been settled. While the Citrus Marketing Board insists upon IL50 a ton, factories claim to be unable to pay more than last year's IL35.250 even though prices of concentrates and essential oils are expected to rise slightly.

Buses Facing Higher Insurance

● Higher premium rates for third party insurance of motor vehicles would not affect the majority of car owners, insurance companies claim, because most cars are insured under a comprehensive scheme in which the third party risk is already calculated at a higher rate. Buses and a number of lorries (of the bigger industrial concerns) make up the bulk of vehicles insured against third party risk only, and finding coverage for them has become increasingly difficult in recent years in view of the big losses sustained by insurers in this branch of the business. The 130 per cent increase recently recommended by the Controller of Insurance still does not satisfy many companies, and for the time being the new rates have not been approved by the Ministers concerned.

Vegetable Area Decreased

● Total area planted with vegetables last year was 120,000 dunams, 10 per cent less than in 1952/53. Jewish farms planted 93,000 dunams out of which 65,000 dunams were spring crops, including 28,000 dunams of potatoes, 10,000 dunams of tomatoes and 7,500 dunams of cucumbers. Onions and garlic were planted on 14,600 dunams in Jewish farms and 7,000 dunams in Arab ones.

Shifts in Industrial Output

● This year's total industrial output has not expanded beyond the 1955 level, as recently published index figures show. There was, however, a shift from pure consumer goods to capital and export goods. Last August, food, machinery, vehicles, electrical goods and minerals industries were operating considerably beyond the average level of the previous year, while metal, clothing, footwear, leather, diamonds, rubber, stone, and cement, and paper and printing industries were producing below that level, but part of the differences were seasonal. A definitely depressed trend was noticeable in chocolate, cigarettes, silk, sanitary fittings, leather, plywood, printing, bricks and tiles production, while wine, wool, tins, vehicles, electric motors, refrigerators, paints, fuel, cement, tires and plastic goods showed rising production trends.

Money Turns Slower This Year

● Velocity of money circulation continued to drop in the summer months, thus reversing the trend prevailing for several years. This is evidenced by figures showing average turnover velocity of bank deposits. It was 19.5 times a year in the first third of 1955, and 18.9 in the second third, compared with 19.3 in May-August 1956 and 21.3 in the last year's total average. It is to be kept in mind that these figures refer to sight deposits only. In addition, a marked rise has taken place in time deposits which topped IL70m. in August, a rise of 10 per cent over the same month last year.

Dead Sea Salt

● An agreement has been reached between the Palestine Salt Company and the Dead Sea Works concerning increased supply of Dead Sea salt for domestic sales. This has become necessary in view of the continuous rise in local consumption following the development of chemical industries using salt as a vital raw material. Salt consumption has been estimated to reach 25,000 tons in 1958, of which at least 4,000 tons will be required by the Makhteshim factory in Beersheba and the Frutarom factory in Acre. There is a prospect of some further rise next year. However, the Salt Company's own output at the Athlit plant does not exceed 15,000 tons annually. Last year, the company purchased a pile of Dead Sea salt estimated to contain about 5,500 tons. Now, another 15,000 tons have been purchased which, however, will have to be quarried from an old evaporation pan. This will necessitate the construction of loading and bagging facilities.

The company decided to supply customers in the south of the country directly from the Sdom site, instead of transporting the salt first to Athlit, in order to save freight and double handling costs. Even so, the company is going to lose over IL3 on every ton of Dead Sea salt (for which it pays IL9 the ton) because of high transport and working costs. The present wholesale price of salt (IL33 the ton including delivery) has not changed since 1952. The company's net profit (after depreciation and distribution of 4 per cent dividend free of tax on the share capital) was IL15,800 in 1955 compared with IL24,900 in 1954.

In view of this situation, plans for the export of so-called "kasher salt" to the U.S. are not considered practical by the Salt Company. It agreed however — under pressure from the Ministry of Development — to sell 1,000 tons of Dead Sea salt, at cost, to the Arava Salt Works which plan to develop the production and export of this type of salt.

The Growth of Savings

● It is interesting to note that the pension schemes to not cover 170,000 self-employed workers at all. This class of workers has shown some interest lately in providing for its own future. The Government is encouraging this tendency which will go far towards solving a great social problem and will considerably increase the tempo of saving.

The setting up of he National Insurance Institute has also contributed greatly towards the growth of saving and makes a serious contribution to provision for workers' old age.

At the end of 1955 and during the whole of 1956, a whole series of saving schemes was introduced, based on the principle of tying savings to the cost-of-living index or the dollar and bearing interest at six and a half per cent per annum. These schemes enjoy specific income tax rebates. They have been used not only by institutions, like pension funds and insurance companies, but also by private citizens, who wish to protect their savings against inflation. In addition, the Government has given certain guarantees which have created confidence. There is a not inconsiderable queue of undertakings waiting to issue such schemes. Foremost among them are those designed to promote investment in industry and other branches of economy. Up to date bonds to the value of IL97m. have been sold, and it is expected that within a year the total will rise to something between 80 and 90 million, unless there is an economic upset.

Financial Impact of the War

By Our Economic Editor

As publication of Bank of Israel weekly statements is to be discontinued for the time being, in order not to divulge important economic information, the figures last published deserve special consideration. They show currency in circulation at IL340m., a rise of IL16m. (7 per cent) over mid-October. On the face of it one would be tempted to attribute this increase to the September rise in retail prices which had caused the c.o.l. index to soar by 13 points (almost 6 per cent). It could not, however, be the only cause, as on the assets side we find a rise by IL10.5m. in foreign currency (to a total of IL87.4m.) and by IL5.5m. in Treasury bills (to a total of IL73m., a new record figure).

The foreign currency may have been sold to the Bank by commercial banks in order to increase their cash reserves at a time when massive withdrawals of deposits could be expected. As a matter of fact, the banks' holdings of foreign currency — in form of balances with banks abroad — dropped continuously from IL70m. at the end of 1954 to IL53m. at the end of 1955 and to IL38m. at the end of July last. The last reduction would thus have left them with an equivalent of mere $15m. — if not a part of the discussed amount has been sold to the Bank by the Treasury from a special account. As to the Treasury bills, none were held by commercial banks for over a year, and the additional amount has presumably been acquired by the Bank of Israel from the Treasury directly. Thus the main causes of the increased amount of money in circulation seem to have been preparations for the military offensive and its economic consequences. Meanwhile there was a run on banks, although the amounts withdrawn (or the amounts withdrawn spent on purchases) were rather small and once anxiety was over the money started to move back to the banks.

New Strain for Expenditures

On the other hand, defence expenditure has presumably reached new records, though the amounts involved and the ways and means of its financing cannot be disclosed. While the withdrawal of bank deposits has only changed the composition of the monetary means at the disposal of the nation, this rising State expenditure in excess of revenue obviously tends to increase the supply of money irrespective of the supply of goods.

At this juncture it is also of interest to have a glance at the Bank of Israel's last balance sheet — for end September — and compare it to the position at the beginning of 1956. In these nine months the Bank's gold and foreign currency holdings scarcely changed: after a temporary rise to IL133m. in July (in the wake of the citrus export season) they again dropped to about IL100m. (equal to $55m.) level. The balance of credits to the banking system increased from IL16m. to IL21m., but was somewhat below the volume reached in the summer months, due to the reduction of re-discount by IL2m. (to IL13.7m. — the rest of the above balance are credits in foreign currency).

At the same time Government securities in the Bank's portfolio rose IL12m. (to IL150m.) and Government's indebtedness on current accounts full IL58m. (to IL160m.), while Government deposits dropped IL7m. (to IL40m.). Out of the total credit expansion by almost IL75m., currency in circulation financed approximately one half (IL37m.) while the other half came from the increase in commercial bank deposits which soared from IL102m. to IL142m. The credit expansion was however evidently diverted only to a minor extent to ordinary economic objectives, as the bulk of it served to finance the growing State expenditure.

It is, of course, significant that more than half of the increase in State indebtedness were in foreign currency (IL44m. compared with a mere IL5.6m.), but this does not alter the general picture. Moreover, a similar trend is to be found at the commercial banks: a rise — though a smaller one (IL3m.) in foreign currency credits to Government and a fall (by IL7m.) in Government deposits. All these figures do not give a complete picture of the rise in the Government's short-term debt, but it must have been quite considerable.

On the other hand, credit balances of the commercial banks in domestic currency rose but from IL206m. to IL225m. during the first seven months of 1956, and out of this full IL8m. were additional special loans to income-tax payers. Ordinary bank credits expanded by IL7m. and bills discounted by IL9.2m. (presumably in direct connection with re-discount possibilities), but there was a drop of IL3m. in loans from Shilumim and U.S. grant-in-aid counter-part fund accounts. Credit co-operative societies, too, showed a rise of IL4m. (11 per cent) in ordinary credits and of IL3m. in loans to income-tax payers. This rate of expansion seems to have been approximately warranted by the rise of output and the higher level of wages and prices.

Benefits of the Productivity Drive

By GERDA LUFT

THERE is no doubt that with the necessary goodwill on all sides, with co-operation between management and trade-unions, with the active participation of government-departments, reasonable use of training facilities and an adequate wage and tax policy, productivity in this country could be raised by fifty percent in less than a decade.

During the past two years, however, progress has not reached the required 8½ percent annually, but remained at four percent per year.

It is not easy to evaluate this success. The optimists argue that even if w progressed at a slower rate than desirable the prod ctivity drive has been an advance. What would have happened to us, they ask, if there had been no productivity drive and if we had proceeded with production as we did some years ago? Of course, the situation would have been much worse. More equipment would have stood idle, more man-hours and more material wasted, production would have remained low despite new capital investment. Moreover, in several fields the results of the productivity drive have been outstanding.

If we investigate what the productivity drive has saved us, be it in money in labour or in material we cannot find any single answer. A comprehensive survey would be needed. The efficiency drive has been carried out haphazardly, sometimes promoted by progressive managers, sometimes by public agencies and has reached different stages in the various fields. Moreover, percentages without comprehensive explanations do not tell us much about progress in efficiency. A steep rise in output, sometimes by more than one hundred percent, may point to intelligent application of principles of good management or exceptional know-how. In other cases it can serve simply as proof that efficiency in a particular branch of the economy was so low that even the application of elementary principles of modern production gave striking result. And it should not be forgotten that organizational reforms often give the most encouraging and startling results in the beginning. In an undeveloped economy yearly production rises may be doubled by the erection of one big plant while in a developed country an additional factory will not show any perceptible rise in production figures. This goal of increasing productivity by 50 percent in 1960 means that our effort in all fields of economic activity must be progressively increased every year in order to improve or even maintain the 4 percent increase reached during the last two years.

If percentages when not illustrated by concrete examples mean little for gauging successes they mean even less to the imagination. But in the last resort an appeal to the imagination of the producers is needed if the productivity drive is to meet with real success. The workers will have to understand what increased productivity means to them personally and to the country as a whole. Managers must be taught their responsibilities in the light of modern research. The consumer will have to understand that higher productivity means better and cheaper goods. And what is perhaps more important than the material gain of the productivity-drive is the ensuing feeling of satisfaction and pride which it brings. Higher production depends not only on technical and organizational improvements, but also on the spirit of the workers in the fields and the factories and if the improvements are introduced with the necessary understanding of human relations they will yield not only higher output but higher satisfaction for all concerned.

Production Councils

One of the outstanding characteristics of the productivity drive in Israel was the setting up of production councils in industry. It was understood from the beginning that output in production could not be imposed from above and that one of the main channels through which new methods could be introduced into enterprises would be through the workers themselves. Ultimate success would be possible only if the Histadrut were to lend a hand in the undertaking.

How far these production councils have produced tangible results is very difficult to ascertain, because it is impossible to single out one factor in the productivity drive without research, and to gauge its influence. But it is certain that without the productivity councils the obstacle to the introduction of new methods would have been much greater than they actually are. In many instances valuable suggestions came from the workers themselves, especially in plants where there were good relations with the management.

Initiative in the productivity drive has been lowest in government and local authorities. This is not only due to the difficulty of introducing reforms in office administration which at present is well in the rear as far as the efficiency drive is concerned. The business spirit which is noticeably greater today in agriculture and industry, in the privately managed and in the Histadrut sector, has not yet approached the citadel of public administration which is essential in order to avoid disastrous effects on the efficiency drive.

People who work in the efficiency drive point to the growing understanding of problems concerned with better production as one of the main successes of the last few years. Israel is becoming efficiency conscious. More and more managers are beginning to understand the problems involved and the opportunities offered by scientific management. More and more workers are drawn into the professions concerned with production engineering, management and administration. Slowly the stage is set for a productivity drive on a large scale. With efficiency consciousness spreading the public and the Government will be ready to overcome the serious obstacles to higher efficiency which cannot be mastered by the individual industrialist and the various agencies trying to make Israel a country of modern production.

This is the first of a series of articles.

Sales Technique for America

By YAACOV ARDON

"PRACTICALLY everything can be exported to the United States, if you know how" — that is the gist of six years of successful buying and selling experience of Mr. Aaron Weisberg, president of Solcoor Incorporated of New York, who has just returned home. He began his tour of duty as Solel Boneh's and Koor's commercial envoy by buying American goods needed here and ended it by selling Israel goods needed in the U.S.

Mr. Weisberg relates how on three occasions he won bets (a bottle of champagne each time) with experienced American businessmen who denied that commonplace articles, like eggs, or steel or glass products were imported by America. Yet it is a fact that they are, as is shown by the lists published in the "Wall Street Journal," or the "Journal of Commerce," New York's leading trade publications. Mr. Weisberg is convinced that whoever knows the peculiarities of the vast American market, can penetrate it. "Market research is the key by which an exporter can gain admission," he says.

The peculiarities are indeed numerous and intricate. Shipping bulk goods from Haifa to New Orleans may cost less than from New York to New Orleans. Port handling charges in New York are twice those of Baltimore. Inland rail freight is very expensive, and for certain parts of the vast American continent it is cheaper to import bulk goods from abroad than to buy them at home and pay high rail freights.

Solcoor Knows Markets

It is Mr. Weisberg's job to know his way around in the nooks and crannies of the American market. Solcoor Inc. was registered in 1952 and charged with buying industrial equipment, raw materials and spare parts for Solel Boneh and its industrial dependencies. As an intermediate buyer who in turn sells to consumers, Solcoor bought from prime suppliers at dealer's prices and the saving ran up to large sums. It went according to quick delivery, the right quality and price, with the intimate knowledge of conditions at home and the needs of the users, which could never be expected from an American purchasing agent. And the speed with which it responded to urgent orders from Israel saved Solel Boneh enterprises from more than one production breakdown.

In September 1955 Nesher cement penetrated the Florida market. This was possible because Zim had ships sailing to Gulf of Mexico ports leaving Haifa almost empty and offered Nesher a favourable freight rate. The cement conformed to the rigid requirements of the American Standards of Materials and was passed as suitable for use in Government public works. The fact that Israel could make and supply substantial quantities of high quality cement, made news in hundreds of trade magazines.

"We held cocktail parties aboard the Israel ships which brought the cement. We built up the confidence of buyers that we can supply good cement, deliver it on time, maintain continuity of supply. For that is important to American buyers: they are not interested in single deals, but in regular supply possibility."

The next item Mr. Weisberg tackled was steel pipes, the product of the Middle East Tube Co. which Solel Boneh owns in equal shares with an American partner. A trial order for six inch pipe was received in 1954. It was tested and found satisfactory for the needs of the oil companies which are stringent because of the quality risk in pipelines buried in the earth. This year, one of the biggest steel pipe jobbers in the U.S. has ordered 13,000 tons of pipes at $2.5m. the largest single industrial order yet placed in Israel. The order was won against stiff European competition on the merit of earlier delivery. The last batch of pipes must reach Texas not later than next August. But the company hopes to finish before that and Mr. Weisberg is certain of a repeat order.

He describes the Solcoor office in New York as a modest six man affair crammed into small premises with a minimum of red tape and an accent on speed. It has financed itself out of the proceeds of its commercial operations as a trading company, and has remained independent of dollar allocations from Jerusalem. On the contrary — Mr. Weisberg lists benefits accruing to the Treasury from Solcoor in the shape of dollars available for use from letters of credit, of banking and trading connections.

NEW MORSE CONVERTER

TOKYO, Monday (Reuter). — A mechanic of Japan's International Communications Company, Kikusai Denshsie Denwa, has built an automatic converter which changes ordinary Morse signals into printed repo.'-

The inventor, Mr. Taikazu Wada, told Reuter today that his converter was cheaper and simpler to construct and maintain than the electronic devices now in use in Britain and was the only converter known to be able to perform the entire process of receiving Morse signals, converting them to five-unit code for teleprinter and of printing in page form in the one operation.

An executive of the company said the new converter would be tested under practical working conditions during the forthcoming Olympic Games in Melbourne. He said the converter would receive Morse broadcasts relayed from Singapore at the company's station 60 miles out of Tokyo and distribute the messages over teleprinter circuits in Japan.

Stocks and Commodities

Industrials Firm in Steady Market

ORDINARY shares of industrials provided the feature during past week's dealings. Subdued for such a long time, these shares were on demand for apparently investors realised that they could obtain interesting securities at very low prices. In the long list of improvements in this section, Ata, Kurdanah, Assis, Potash, Teva, Palestine Cold Storage and others may be mentioned with the average advance between 5 to 8 points for the week. In other sections steady conditions prevailed.

The linked bonds remained unchanged. Africa-Palestine and Bank Leumi were slightly better, while I.L.D.C. continued losing ground.

On the 'curb' the strength of I.O.P. on the Sinai victory proved temporary only and prices receded to their levels at around IL12—12.500.

Wall Street Heavy

THE international situation overshadowed President Eisenhower's re-election and heavy profit-taking brought prices down. Mainly hit were International Oils with Gulf Oil and Royal Dutch prominently receding. Steels and Aircrafts resisted the general downward trend, while International Nickel showed an advance on expectation of a larger extra dividend.

Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 485.25 after 498.37 earlier in the week, as against 490.47 a week ago.

London Nervous and Uncertain

NERVOUS and uncertain conditions prevailed in London following a sharp fall of prices. The Middle East situation kept business at a very low level with oil shares bearing most of the brunt and closing near their lowest levels. British Petroleum went down to 136s & 6d and only slightly recovered later. Wall street's failure to move higher following the election results provided another cause for concern in London. The $ premium moved up to a high of 9½%.

Paris Recovering from Recession

THE Paris bourse recovered slightly by the encouraging news from Israel. The atmosphere, however, remained uncertain after the market suffered a considerable recession on account of uncertainties in the international situation and lower Wall street advices, when losses up to 5% were recorded in International Oils and Suez Canal stocks.

On the Paris gold market a sharp rally was staged earlier in the week with less activity and some reaction evident at weekend. Dealers continued to be cautious.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

NOVEMBER 12, 1956

Pop. Loan 1950/60 (IL30)	98
4 % Consp. Loan 55/67	97½
3½% War Loan 55/70	95
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	99½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	90¾
3½% Travel Dollar x) y)	77½
4 % Reg. Sterling "A"	90
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn. 6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	274
ditto g)	103½
Koren Mayseed 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	107½
ditto g)	101½
Egroth Ltd. 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	101½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	148
Bearer Savings Cert.	86
A.P.E. Investment. ord. sh. "B" reg.	104½
Gasit ord. sh. "B" reg.	90¾
Elbera's Inv. ord.	253
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	97½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	70
Bisur 6% debs. 58/65	94
Nir 5% pref. sh.	85½
Pass 4% debs. 60/64 reg.	77½
"Inva" 5% debs.	81
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	69
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	94½
5% debs.	95
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	98½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	98½
6-8% con. debs.	87½
"Kardanah" ord. "B"	96½
7% con. debs. 59/68	89
Meller-Dee ord. sh. reg.	100
Pal.-Brewery 5% con. debs.	71½
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	103
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	113½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	79½
"Feva" ord. Sh.	100
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	170
Dekel Ord. sh. "C"	97
Pal. Constr. 6% debs.	95½
Mehorot pref. sh.	79½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh reg.	370

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.000; y) in Prutot.

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